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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES.

VOL. XXVI. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IT IS NOT KILLED.

A Bill Repealing the State Bank Tax Will Be Reported.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE JEALOUS

Two or Three of Them Have Measures They Want Passed.

PECKHAM'S FRIENDS RALLY TO HIM

Senator Hill Is Working Hard to Defeat Him—The Tariff Bill Is Now Over in the Senate.

Washington, February 2.—(Special.)—Contrary to expectations, and on account of the change of mind of Mr. Warner, of New York, the house committee on banking and currency today voted to lay the bill repealing unconditionally the state bank tax on the table. The vote stood nine to eight.

The opponents of the measure got Mr. Warner's vote and that vote prevented the report of the bill to the house. Mr. Warner voted this way in face of the statement that he made on the floor of the house before he was appointed on this committee, that he would vote for the repeal of the state bank tax. The real inside truth of the failure of the committee to report the state bank bill is that several members of the committee have personal ambitions in the matter and want bills drawn up by themselves reported. The bill voted upon this morning was drawn up by Mr. Cox, of Tennessee. It was a brief measure, simply providing for the unconditional repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks. Mr. Warner's vote against reporting this bill is probably due to the fact that he has a bill of his own surrounding the repeal with some provisions. He is very anxious to have this reported to the house.

The action this morning was, to an extent, a blow to the passage of this measure but it will be gotton before the house in some way and a vote is certain to be had upon it. If there is a majority in the house in favor of repealing this tax, it will be repealed. No member of the house is more interested in this question than is Speaker Crisp, and he will do all in the power of the speaker to have a vote upon it. Indeed he will see that a direct vote is had upon it in the house. In making up the committee on banking and currency he made it up with a majority of men who had announced in favor of repealing this tax. Mr. Warner, of New York, was one of this majority and his change of front has changed the committee. However, it is due to Mr. Warner to state that he is in favor of repealing the tax, but he wants his bill reported which imposes certain conditions to go with the repeal.

Mr. Springer Has a Bill.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the committee, also voted against the bill today. Mr. Springer perhaps did this because he has a bill of his own which he wants to push to the front, and which he desires to be known as the Springer bill. In regard to the action of the committee today Mr. Springer said he did not regard it as disposing of the state bank question. He declares that he will bring a bill of some kind out of his committee, and that the house will have an opportunity at an early date to act. Some time during the next week or the week after, the bill introduced by Mr. Brawley which has been reported to the house favorably, providing to exempt banks that issued notes during the recent panic from taxation, will be taken up. Judge Culberson, of Texas, who is a member of the banking and currency committee, has given notice that he will offer as an amendment a bill unconditionally repealing the state bank tax. The friends of this measure think that is the best and the quickest way to get a direct vote upon the question in the house, and this course will probably be adopted. If a majority of the house is in favor of this plank of the platform, then Judge Culberson's proposed amendment will be adopted. There are several democrats who will oppose this measure. It will also be opposed by almost the solid republican membership of the house and all of the populists will vote against it. The friends of the measure, however, are hopeful that they can secure a majority for the bill. Whether there be a majority or not will soon be known. The question is coming up in the house and a vote is to be had in the house notwithstanding the unfavorable action of the banking and currency committee today.

Now It Is in the Senate.

The tariff bill has gone to the senate and will be before the finance committee of that body tomorrow. The subcommittee to consider it is composed of Senators Jones, of Arkansas; Vest, of Missouri, and McPherson, of New Jersey. Everybody is interested just now in what the senate will do with the bill. There are some democrats in the senate who are anxious to make radical changes in the measure, but like those in the house, there are few, compared with the whole number, in favor of it. It is probable that the differences between the democrats in the senate will be settled in committee and not in the senate chamber. The fight against the income tax will run through everything, directly and indirectly effecting every other question in the bill. The prediction is made by senators who claim to have made a close canvass of the democratic side of the senate, that the bill will pass that body almost in the same form that the house passed it. The kicking democrats in the senate will be unable to get any aid from the republican senators. The republicans will act just as their colleagues did in the house. They will remain silent and refuse to aid the bolting democrats. At least that is the present agreed policy of the republicans. The republicans would trade, but they would demand that which even the democratic bolters could not accord them. Therefore, it is not believed that any trade is possible. The Louisiana senators will make a vigorous fight for a duty on sugar and that schedule will be pitted against the income tax. It is said that a considerable majority of the senate are in favor of an income tax and will vote that way. But it is too early to predict with certainty what will occur. The senate is a great body for trading and log-rolling and there is no telling what will not result when it commences trading.

Quay's Little Scheme.

Senator Quay this morning put in an amendment which he proposes to offer to the bill at the proper time that promises to create a hot fight. His amendment looks to a reopening of the silver fight and complicates the situation, for since the repeal of the Sherman law there has been a great change of sentiment in the senate on the silver question. Mr. Quay's amendment provides for the free coinage of silver, for the repeal of the tax on state banks, for the purchase of only the American product of gold, and for the repeal of the law authorizing issues of bonds. It provides that gold shall be purchased with treasury notes and that these treasury notes shall be payable in coin on demand forty years after date with interest at the rate of one-tenth of 1 per cent per annum, and shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt. It repeals all laws authorizing the issue of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatsoever. Senator Quay cannot offer this until the tariff bill comes before the senate for consideration. It may be that the democrats may refuse to consider it or else agree to vote solidly against it in order to prevent embarrassing the direct issues. However, to do that there will have to be some agreement to take up the silver question in the senate after the tariff is disposed of.

The finance committee will commence the consideration of the tariff tomorrow. Its members hope to report it to the senate within two weeks, but it is hardly probable that the bill will be reported back to the senate before the first day of March. The senate will take fully a month to consider it and it will probably be the 1st of April before it passes that body. Then there will be conference committees appointed by the two houses and that will take from one to two weeks. If the bill reaches the president by the middle of April the senate will have acted with more rapidity than it usually acts.

Looks Bad for Peckham.

Frederick R. Courdert, Joseph H. Choate, and other New York lawyers are here working in the interest of the confirmation of Wheeler H. Peckham, as a justice of the supreme court. Senator Hill and his friends are not at all disturbed. The New Yorker believes he will be able to defeat Peckham. The action of the Kentucky legislature in instructing its senators to vote against the confirmation of Peckham, is viewed here as a remarkable proceeding, and it undoubtedly will have its effect. The matter will come up before the senate judiciary committee on Monday next, and it is probable that action will be had at that time. Senator Hill believes that he will get a report from the committee against the confirmation.

Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, a member of the judiciary committee, has heretofore stood by the administration in all its fights, but the action of the Kentucky legislature, instructing him, may cause him to desert the administration and vote against Peckham.

Senator Hill is devoting much attention to Mr. Lindsay just now. The Kentuckian has never been a devoted admirer of the president, but he has felt it his duty as a democrat to uphold the administration's acts as far as possible.

Bids for More Than This Issue.

Mr. Carlisle submitted to Mr. Cleveland at the cabinet meeting this morning a detailed statement on the bids for the issue of bonds. More than half of the total subscriptions of $58,000,000 are at the minimum rate of 177.223, and the bulk of the remainder are at 118. All the offers above the minimum figures will be accepted and the remainder will be confined to the subscriptions at the lowest rate. The new bonds are being struck off at the bureau of printing and engraving. They will be completed next Tuesday and sent to the treasury for the proper signatures. Then they will be forwarded to the various subtreasuries with the name of the subscriber, the amount allotted him and the denomination of the bond that he desires. The bonds will then be transferred to the bidders, who must pay for them in gold. The great mass of bids came from New York, $46,000,000 of them from New York city. Boston bid for $5,000,000 of the issue. No other city in the union reached the million-dollar mark.

Some Names Kept Secret.

Secretary Carlisle refuses to give the names of some of the New York bidders, they having requested that their names be not made public. The largest offer made public is for $3,000,000, by the New York Life Insurance Company. That is the only life insurance company which made a bid. Trust companies bid for $11,950,000; national banks bid for $15,100,000; state banks bid for $1,200,000; other bankers and brokers bid for $11,300,000.

The following banks in New York city bid for the amounts which follow: American Exchange National bank, $2,800,000; Importers and Traders' National bank, $1,500,000; Hanover National bank, $1,500,000; Fourth National bank, $1,000,000; National City bank, $1,000,000; Chemical National bank, $1,000,000; National Park bank, $1,000,000; Central National bank, $1,000,000; National Bank of Commerce, $1,000,000; Chase National bank, $500,000; Merchants' National bank, $500,000; Mechanics' National bank, $500,000; Bank of New York, $500,000; Fifth Avenue bank, $500,000; Gallatin National bank, $400,000; Continental National bank, $250,000; Citizens' bank, $100,000; Phoenix National bank, $50,000; Bank of America, $500,000; People's State bank, $200,000; Bank of Manhattan Company, $500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,500,000.

The bids made by private bankers and brokers in New York were as follows: J. & W. Seligman, $1,000,000; L. & S. Wormser, $1,000,000; Speyer & Co., $1,000,000; Brown Bros. & Co., $1,000,000; Morton, Bliss & Co., $1,000,000; L. Von Hoffman & Co., $1,000,000; Lazard Freres, $1,000,000; J. D. Probst & Co., $700,000; Unger, Smithers & Co., $500,000; Vermyle & Co., $500,000; Heidlebach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000; Baring, Magoun & Co., $250,000; Hallgarten & Co., $250,000; Shafer Bros., $100,000; United States Mortgage Company, $500,000; Naumberg, Lauer & Co., $100,000. The other bids from New York came from the trust companies.

E. W. B.

Protest of American Cigar Makers.

Washington, February 2.—A protest from the International Cigar Makers' Union, of Chicago, Ill., against the importation of Cuban cigar makers at Key West, Fla., has been received at the treasury department.

The protest states that there are thousands of American cigar makers out of employment and they demand a strict enforcement of the alien contract labor law. Superintendent Stump replied to the protestants that he would, as he has always done, enforce the law in all its phases.

No Change at Honolulu.

Aukland, New Zealand, February 2.—The American steamer Mariposa, Captain Hayward, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, arrived here today, bringing Hawaiian advices to January 20th. According to these advices there has been no change of moment in the situation at Honolulu for some time.

HOT OVER HAWAII.

Lively Proceedings in the House Growing Out of Lil's Overthrow.

BOUTELLE'S GRAND STAND PLAY

Catchings Has Some Fun with Him and Thomas Reed.

REPUBLICANS AFTER MR. CLEVELAND

The Democrats Will Not Let Any Censuring Resolutions Go Through—The Policy They Favor.

Washington, February 2.—(Special.)—The democrats of the house today took up the most distasteful task Mr. Cleveland has set for them, that of advocating or excusing his Hawaiian policy. There are very few men in congress who honestly believe in Mr. Cleveland's policy, and all are anxious to let go of the tar-baby queen, but find it impossible to get their fingers free. Even the members of the foreign affairs committee are heartily sick of the job they have before them, and most of the democrats would like to be somewhere else while the debate is in progress. The matter opened up turbulently this morning with Mr. Boutelle as the principal actor, in insisting that his resolution be considered first as a question of privilege. Mr. Boutelle continued his serio-comic grand stand play, when the previous question was ordered on the resolution of the committee on rules setting apart three days for the consideration of the Hawaiian matter.

General Catchings made some allusions to Mr. Boutelle's peculiar characteristics in debate, referring to his "fantastic and bedlamite gyrations on the floor." This aroused Boutelle's ire, and he demanded that the Mississippian's words be taken down. The house, however, quickly ordered that General Catchings should be permitted to proceed, and he did so, this time speaking of Boutelle as being "possessed of a species of harmless mania for making, on all occasions, an exhibition of himself." This brought forth another yelp from the Maine man, who, again asked that the words of the Mississippian be taken down. Again the house allowed General Catchings to proceed, and he again roasted Mr. Boutelle to the great amusement of the house before he really entered into the serious portion of his speech in which he advocated the adoption of the order. The order was adopted, and the house took up the Hawaiian matter. The only speeches of the day were made by Chairman McCreary, of the foreign affairs committee, who made a defense of the administration and passed criticism upon ex-Minister Stevens. Mr. Hitt, for the republicans, followed in a strong speech, which was decidedly unpleasant to the democrats who are forced to defend the administration's acts. The indications are that the debate is going to be very heated and that the administration will be severely roasted.

To Choke Boutelle Off.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, reported a special order for the consideration of the report from the committee on foreign affairs, relating to Hawaiian affairs. This proved that every day for three days the house should consider this question and at 4 o'clock on the last day the previous question should be ordered and a vote taken on the resolution and pending amendment.

Mr. Boutelle made a point of order against the special order just brought in. He asserted that his question of high privileges should take precedence over a special order. This was a question which involved not only the privileges of the house but its very constitutional powers. He had introduced this question of privilege in the house six weeks ago and it had been displaced by a special order from the committee on rules in order to consider the tariff bill, and now another was brought in against setting aside his privileged resolution and the committee on rules might go on and draw from its quiver another special order to the absolute exclusion of every other matter of business to the end of the session.

And so it could destroy the fundamental right of privilege. The ruling of Speaker Carlisle, brief but luminous, covered the ground completely and it seemed to him was the only safe ruling, and that was that such matters presented a question for the house and not for the chair to decide.

Some weeks ago he had offered this resolution, calling on the navy department for certain information, and that resolution was hanging in the air and could not be reached. He read a number of decisions supporting his contention that it was a question for the house and not for the chair to decide. He asked the speaker to reconsider his decision and he had no doubt that the chair would change its ruling.

The speaker, in the course of his decision, said that the special order had been arrived at by the house and not by the committee on rules. He, therefore, held to his former ruling, and was of the opinion that when the resolution of the foreign affairs committee had been decided the privilege resolution of the gentleman from Maine might then be taken up and disposed of.

A motion for the previous question was put and agreed to, and the speaker recognized Mr. Reed to speak on the resolution.

Tom Reed Has Something to Say.

Mr. Reed yielded a few minutes to Mr. Boutelle, who said he desired to call to the attention of the chair to the fact that if seven-eighths of the members of the house desired to consider his privileged resolution it could not be done except by voting down the previous question, or voting down the special order.

He asserted that the gentleman from Mississippi, Catchings, had been constituted sole guardian of the privileges and rights of the house.

"Except the gentleman from Maine," interrupted Mr. Catchings. Mr. Reed said the difficulty could have very easily been settled by raising the question of consideration against any other matter brought up. The committee seemed to have arrived at its conclusion by the same process of reasoning which women are said to employ. They were said to arrive at conclusions without going through the intermediate steps of logic. (Republican laughter.)

Mr. Catchings was recognized and spoke in favor of the special order of the committee on rules.

Catchings Calls Him Fantastic.

In referring to Reed, he said he was too great a man to descend to the language used by his colleague. (Democratic applause.)

The special order had not been submitted for very obvious reasons to the gentleman from Maine, who had been indulging in fantastic and bedlamite gyrations on this floor.

Mr. Boutelle demanded that the gentleman's words should be taken down and the gentleman be called to order, and he also demanded that the gentleman take his seat. This Mr. Catchings did amidst the laughter of the house and the excitement continued while the house waited for the official reporter to transcribe his notes and hand the copy to the clerk. The speaker then called the house to order and in breathless interest the members listened to the reading of the objectionable words.

His Words Taken Down.

Mr. Catchings was permitted to resume his remarks. He had not uttered a couple of sentences before Boutelle, under the mistaken impression that Catchings was again indulging in personalities, interrupted him.

The speaker assured him that nothing objectionable had been uttered for the reason that the gentleman had spoken only about a dozen words and Catchings again proceeded.

Again he was interrupted, this time with more reason, for he had said that he (Catchings), in common with many other gentlemen on the floor of the house had regarded the gentleman from Maine as afflicted with a species of harmless mania for making an exhibition of himself. (Laughter).

Mr. Boutelle demanded that these words be taken down and he desired the speaker to call the gentleman to order and that he should rule upon the words of Mr. Catchings.

There was another interval, while the house was waiting for the words to be tarnscribed from the reporters' notes, during which the members crowded into the space in front of the speaker's desk. When order was restored, the words were read and the speaker, after weighing the sentence carefully, said he hardly thought the language parliamentary. Mr. Catchings was called upon to explain, which he did, and then finished his speech upon the report of the committee on rules.

A vote was then taken on the resolution and it was unanimously agreed to and Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, was recognized. Before he could proceed, however, Mr. Hitt, republican, of Illinois, the ranking member of the minority of the foreign affairs committee, asked whether it would be in order for the minority of the committee to offer a substitute to the resolution of the majority before a vote was taken on the latter.

Non-Interference Recommended.

The speaker said it would be in order. The resolution reported from the foreign affairs committee read as follows:

"Resolved 1, That it is the sense of this house that the action of the United States minister in employing United States naval forces and illegally aiding in overthrowing the constitutional government of the Hawaiian Islands, in January, 1893, and in setting up in its place a provisional government, not republican in form and in opposition to the will of a majority of the people, was contrary to the traditions of our republic and the spirit of our constitution, and should be and is condemned.

"2. That we heartily approve the principle announced by the president of the United States, that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. And it is further the sense of this house that the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to our country, or the assumption of a protectorate over them by our government, is uncalled for and inexpedient; that the people of that country should have absolute freedom and independence in pursuing their own line of policy, and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will not be regarded with indifference by the government of the United States."

Republican Resolutions.

Mr. Hitt offered the following substitute for the above resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this house that the demand caused by the president of the United States by his imperative instructions to be made on the 19th of December last upon the president and officers of the Hawaiian government that it promptly relinquish all authority and his proposed erection of a monarchy in its stead was an unwarranted intervention in the affairs of a friendly and recognized government, contrary to the law of nations, the policy and traditions of this republic and the spirit of the constitution.

"Resolved, That the provisional government of Hawaii having been duly recognized, the highest international interest requires that it should pursue its own line of policy and foreign intervention in the political affairs of these islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States."

President Harrison Censured.

Mr. McCreary censured President Harrison for his indecent haste in drawing up a treaty of annexation with Hawaii and submitting it to the senate before the people of Hawaii had been heard. He severely criticised the American representative in Honolulu and the United States naval commander for their action at the time of the so-called revolution, which, he said, was without parallel in diplomatic history.

He criticised the foreign policy of the Harrison administration in three cases—the case of Samoa, the case of Chili and the case of Hawaii. And he asked whether any one would claim that with all the proof that had been laid before President Harrison and his secretary of state, it was an exhibition of wisdom on the part of President Harrison to send to the senate a treaty of annexation, asking congress to give away six and a quarter million of dollars in order to get those little islands and ask congress to recognize what was done by a few American citizens down there. He (McCreary) asserted that was not to the credit of the last administration. In the further course of his argument McCreary said that he would now call as a witness James H. Blount, a man conspicuous for his ability and his integrity—a man who ranked among the best and ablest men—who had served in the American congress for the last twenty years. (Applause.)

He then read extracts from Mr. Blount's report from the correspondence of Mr. Nordhoff in The New York Herald, whom he spoke of as a distinguished gentleman known to many members.

Concocted by Sugar Planters.

At the bottom of the whole movement, Mr. McCreary said, had been the representatives of sugar planters, sugar planters themselves and the missionaries or their representatives. The latter were to have the offices if the regular government could be set aside and the sugar planters, who had made $60,000,000 under the reciprocity treaty, were to be enriched by getting the sugar bounty of 2 cents a pound. But he thanked God that the house had yesterday passed a tariff bill in which there would be no more sugar bounty and he had no doubt that the sugar planters were today less anxious for annexation than they had been. (Applause.) He declared himself opposed to the annexation of Hawaii. He hoped that his own side of the house would sustain his resolution, which had been unanimously reported by the democratic committee on foreign affairs. He hoped they would adhere to the traditions of the past and stand up for justice to all nations and for entangling alliances with none. (Applause.)

Mr. Hitt spoke in opposition to the resolution of the majority of the committee. He said that the finding of the senate committee, which had been investigating the whole matter and which would be published in a few days, would be far different from the statements which are now so positively asserted. The examination on which these statements were based was conducted on the ex parte testimony of a criminal lawyer and the statements were purely ex parte. If there was any man unfit to be quoted it was the man who had made that so-called investigation. That was the last source to which we should go for instructions touching the matter of interference. (Applause.) The previous speakers had railed against annexation, but how did we know what would be the opinion in the white house next week. (Laughter and applause.) There had been no statement by Mr. Cleveland touching annexation. There would be no interference on the part of the foreign nations, for America had given notice that any interference with the Hawaiian islands would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States. He praised the administration of President Dole and its stability and said that in spite of the efforts of a powerful government to foment discord, that little government had held its own and had maintained its place in the family of nations. (Applause.) He ridiculed the president's attempt to restore the queen and said that every one who had ever read a page of history knew how futile it was to try to restore a discarded, discredited and worn-out

Continued on Second Column Second Page.

DUEL ON THE STREET

Bullets Fly Thick and Fast in Carolina's Capital.

MEETZE IS SHOT TO THE GROUND

He Is the Man Who Defied the Governor Last Fall.

MILLER USED TWO PISTOLS ON HIM

This Opens the Dispensary War in the Palmetto State—First Blood Drawn. A Lynching Narrowly Averted.

Columbia, S. C., February 2.—(Special.)—Bloodshed has resulted from the first trial under the new dispensary law in this city. A street duel under the shadow of the courthouse occurred today between W. B. Meetze, the man who defied Governor Tillman and his constables at the state fair grounds last November while selling rice beer, and Davis Miller, a witness for the state, who is supposed to be a dispensary constable.

The two men were fresh from the hall of justice, having just walked out of the city courtroom, where the trial of blind tigers was in progress. Close observers were not at all surprised at the shooting, for trouble was expected. Throughout the day there was a very bitter spirit shown towards Miller in the courthouse and, it is said, that had there been clear evidence that he was a spy, his fate would have been sealed. It is remarked that even in the courthouse Miller continually kept his hands in his pockets, which, it was afterward shown, contained two pistols.

Meetze is known as a shooter and a dead shot. It was he who killed Trial Justice Clark almost on the same spot several years ago. Miller is spoken of as a sporting man, and has the reputation of being dead game. Miller was put forward today as a witness for the state in the case against W. H. Seel for running a blind tiger. It was a noticeable fact that the assistant attorney general had a hard time getting him to tell it all on the stand. He testified that he had been to Seel's place of business several times with two or three companions, and that they obtained whisky there. The first indication of the trouble was in the courthouse when Miller became involved in an altercation with a young man named Brannan, a well-known pugilist. This was stopped by Judge Clarkson.

Miller Puts One to Flight.

When Miller walked down the street he was accosted by another one of the witnesses named Fry, who asked him if he said that he (Fry) had sworn to a lie on the stand. Miller replied that the man who said he had made this statement was a liar, accompanying the words with vile oaths.

As he said this, Meetze, who had come up and was looking for Miller, struck at him, and for the next minute the air was blue with curses. Trial Justice Stack grabbed both men and commanded them as a peace officer to stop, at the same time calling on the crowd to assist him. No attention was paid to this and the scuffle went on at a lively rate. Miller had at last got one hand into his pocket and Stack kept pulling him into the middle of the street. Stack says that he hung on to him until Miller drew two pistols and aimed one at him, when he sought safety quarters.

Then He Shoots Meetze.

Meetze dared Miller to use his pistols and the invitation was accepted. By this time there were hundreds of persons on the scene, having just come out of the courthouse fifty yards distant. The two men blazed away regardless of the crowd but fortunately none of the bystanders were hit. Miller fired nine times and Meetze five.

Louis Levin, a notary public who witnessed it, states that Miller shot before Meetze had his pistol out. Meetze fell to the ground, and as he did so a number of his friends rushed up at Miller, shouting, "Shoot the scoundrel!" They were evidently bent on lynching him when Sergeant Morehead, of the police force, rushed in, caught hold of Miller and, with drawn pistols, shouted to the crowd that he would shoot the first man who touched him. Other policemen then came up and Miller was rushed off. Miller received a flesh wound in the arm and Meetze was struck in the groin. His physicians say that he is seriously wounded, but perhaps not fatally. The shooting occurred a few yards from the famous Mancoke corner, where some half dozen men have been killed. Several of the bullets went through the door of Colonel John T. Sloan's office. Fortunately, he had stepped down from the doorway as the row began.

Tonight Dr. Kendall made a careful examination of Meetzer's condition and located the ball in the abdominal cavity. It entered between the tenth and eleventh ribs, lodging near the liver. There is great danger from peritonitis, and Meetze's chances for recovery are doubtful.

SEEL IS ACQUITTED.

Miller Was the Only Witness Who Swore to Buying Whisky of Him.

Columbia, S. C., February 2.—(Special.)—The trial of W. H. Seel, for running a blind tiger, occupied the entire day. Assistant Attorney General Barber and Solicitor Nelson appeared for the state and the defense was represented by Judge Melton and Judge Crawford. A motion to dismiss the case on the ground that the law required the affidavit to state the source of information and belief was overruled, as was the point that the affidavit did not specify the name of the party to whom the liquor was alleged to have been sold. Miller was the only witness, who testified that the accused had sold whisky. Jurors were put on their voir dire. One of them, a negro, was asked if he was any relation of Constable Brunson, who swore out the affidavit, and with extreme disgust replied: "Not that I know of." In fifteen minutes after they retired the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

A LAWYER ON TRIAL.

Public Sentiment Is with Him and He Is Acquitted in Five Minutes.

Charleston, S. C., February 2.—(Special.)—The Tillman dispensary constables ceased their looting of private residences and stores today and devoted all of it to the vain effort to convict George S. Legare, a lawyer, for responding to a call from his client while the latter was being raided. The trial was by jury and before Justice Burnett, the official who Governor Tillman threatens to remove for convicting the whisky constable, Elliott. The courtroom was literally packed with interested spectators. About a dozen constables were present and all about the building were stationed policemen. There was not the slightest sign of any disorder. The crowd was quiet and orderly. The state proposed to prove violation of section 30 of the dispensary act. This section makes it a misdemeanor to abuse, obstruct, interfere with or resist a state constable, and the penalty is $100 fine or thirty days in jail.

Chief Constable Gaillard put up a dozen witnesses, the first being Police Lieutenant Fordham. He was asked by Gaillard to arrest Mr. Legare and replied: "You are in charge. You arrest him, put your hand on him, and I will take him into custody." Chief Constable Gaillard arrested Mr. Legare and turned him over to the witness. The witness was not aware of any overt act committed by Mr. Legare. Mr. Legare made no resistance whatever to the arrest.

Officer Powers, of the police force, testified that he was on duty in the street at the time in question and saw Mr. Legare enter the premises. Mr. Jordan opened the door and called him in.

Chief Constable Gaillard was put on the stand and testified that he was in charge of the raid at Jordan's. Mr. Legare came up to him while he was at the door and asked him to come in. Legare was refused admission and was asked to go away. The witness went in the store and in a few moments Mr. Legare entered and refused to leave unless arrested. Gaillard knew that Legare was Jordan's lawyer and had been sent for. He said: "Mr. Legare had been sent for. I heard Jordan telling a boy to go for him." Cross-examined, Gaillard said that there was no disturbance. Everything was done quietly. No liquor was found. All the other constables corroborated this story. The defendant put up no evidence whatever.

Senator A. T. Smythe, who represented the defense, said to begin with that section 30 was a bungle and did not express what was evidently intended for it to express. From reading the section it would seem that an "interference" and "obstructing" or a "resistance" could be convicted and sent to jail, perhaps, but nothing else. He did not wish to press that point, however, but agreed on the fact that the law does not give any constable in any cause a right to enter and take possession, forbidding the owner of a house or store from entering or going out. The constables have the right to enter with a proper warrant and search for such things as their warrant specifies in a specified manner. Nowhere is there a right given to close the doors and forbid the proprietor or his agent or attorney or friends to come and go as they will. "We are not required," said he, "under the dispensary law or any other law to let men invade our homes, shut us outside and search for what they deem useful and carry off what they may."

The jury in five minutes returned a verdict of not guilty. It is expected that the raiding will be resumed tomorrow.

STREET CARS BURNED.

Destruction of the Shops of a Cincinnati Company.

Cincinnati, O., February 2.—The Avondale Street Railway carsheds and machine shops were burned shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, entailing a loss estimated at $175,000. There were seventy-five or eighty cars in the sheds, of which thirty were motor cars. Nearly all were new summer cars of the latest design. An effort was made to push the cars out of the building, but the blaze was too hot, and the firemen and volunteers were driven back.

In the basement were the machine shops and boiler room, and these, with their contents, were entirely destroyed.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is thought that it started from a defective electric wire in what is called the oil room in the shed proper. The insurance is about $150,000.

MAJOR FINK KEEPS HIS WORD.

Wages of the Men Are Restored Despite the Hard Times.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 2.—(Special.) Three months ago the wages of engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors and shopmen of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road were cut 10 per cent. The employes of the road were much dissatisfied and a strike was averted only when Receiver Fink promised that the reduction would be in force only three months.

Today General Manager Hudson announced that although the finances of the road were in a worse condition than ever, the receiver's promise is kept and wages are put back at the old rates to date from yesterday. This applies to trainmen and shopmen over the entire system. Clerks and officials, whose salaries were cut, receive no increase, and no date is fixed for one. The increase to trainmen averages from $3 to $15 per month over the whole system.

NOT TOO LATE TO FIGHT.

Dr. Brunner Renews His Old Quarrel with Judge Mershon.

Savannah, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Health Officer Brunner, of this city, filed his report for 1893 with Mayor McDonough today. After going into the matter of city sanitation, he takes up the epidemic and his successful efforts in keeping yellow fever out of Savannah. He then takes up the state board of health bill, which was discussed so extensively by the last session of the legislature, and scores Judge Mershon as follows:

"The semi-inebriate who championed this bill in order that his bill should be brought into prominence, made several statements against the incumbent of this office, all of which he knew were false, that is, if he knew that he had made them."

Murder in the First Degree.

Raleigh, N. C., February 2.—(Special.)—At 12:40 o'clock this afternoon the case of Edward J. Fuller, of Fayetteville, charged with the murder of Ben Parker last August, was given to the jury. At 3 o'clock a verdict of murder in the first degree was returned. An appeal to the supreme court was taken. The arguments in this interesting case were so able as to attract attention all over the state. A verdict of murder in the second degree was what was expected when the jury retired. Fuller's family is a very prominent one.

The Same Old Story.

Jackson, Miss., February 2.—(Special.)—The fifty-ninth ballot in the democratic caucus to nominate a senator to succeed Senator Walthall stood McLaurin 51, Taylar 35, Lowry 18, Campbell 28, scattering 3. The caucus has adjourned until Monday evening next.

Burning of a Steamship.

New Orleans, February 2.—The steamer, John Wilson, which arrived here this morning, brings news of the burning of the Morgan steamship, Harlan, at Bluefields, on January 23d. The Harlan cleared from here on the 15th with a valuable general cargo and a crew of twenty-seven men. The Harlan was anchored near port, on the day in question, when flames soon burst from the latter, and soon enveloped the ship. The crew made a gallant effort to save the ship, but were driven off by heat and many of them were compelled to plunge in the water. The Wilson put out her boats and succeeded in rescuing all the crew of the burning ship.

Shot His Head Off.

Nashville, Tenn., February 2.—Rev. D. G. Cook, colored, was assassinated last night as he was returning home from his church in Fayetteville, Tenn., where he had held services. The assassin used a shotgun loaded with slugs and the entire top of Cook's head was torn off. Cones Clark, colored, has been arrested on suspicion.

Hanging of a Highbinder.

San Francisco, February 2.—Lee Sang, a Chinaman highbinder, was hanged at San Quentin at 10:05 o'clock this morning, for the murder of a fellow countryman.

THE WEEK IN TRADE.

Atlanta's Industrial Establishments Are More Active.

THIS IS TRUE OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY

Bears Are Keeping Quiet in the Speculative Markets—The Iron and Steel Trade Shows Continued Improvement.

New York, February 2.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The success of the government bond issue is regarded with qualified satisfaction, but the effect on either speculation or investment is merely sentimental. The market is still waiting for an end of uncertainty about financial and tariff legislation, though values are apparently sustained by a feeling that depression has run its course and the improvement in business and railroad affairs will soon develop. The absence of serious manipulative bear attacks on prices is no less marked than the suspension of public or European purchases of securities.

In industrial lines the number of establishments opening is more than ten to one of the number reported shutting down. In fact, there is reason to believe that hundreds of industrial establishments have begun work within a week or two, although not on full time on all cases, of which no specific mention has been made in print.

Last week's improvement in iron and steel is continued, stocks of raw and finished material in consumers' hands being estimated 1,000,000 tons smaller than a year ago. The cut in prices of pig iron at Pittsburg has resulted in orders for future delivery, and, even at Philadelphia, improving demand is regarded as evidence of permanent gain. Shipments of shoes from New England have increased 7 or 8 per cent within the week and the extension of time for the tariff to take effect on wool and woolens has resulted in Boston's sales jumping from 2,000,000 pounds last week to 4,000,000 pounds this week, while at Philadelphia the trade has been stimulated also.

Orders for brown cottons are more active and some mills making export cottons are sold ahead. Prints, ginghams and other wash fabrics are jobbing well, but woolen goods mills report orders unsatisfactory, and there is a tendency to curtail the output of fine cottons. Baltimore reports favorable prospects for dry goods, but one-third smaller volume of clothing sale in January orders received, being mostly from the south, the west being far behind January last year. Business is quiet at Charleston, except that shipments of fertilizers are heavy.

Country merchants are buying conservatively of Nashville jobbers, who are not trying to push sales, and a similar report is received from Memphis.

Atlanta jobbers are shipping with some freedom and industrial establishments there are more active. Cotton factors at Savanah are holding for higher prices, and quotations for turpentine are advancing. Collections are better at Mobile, but at Birmingham trade is without feature. The approach of the annual festival at New Orleans has stimulated business and exports of bulk corn are large. At Galveston the wholesale movement of dry goods and shoes is conspicuous.

Dun & Co.'s Review.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: A fresh impulse has been given to business this week by the success of the treasury in obtaining gold for its reserve, thus strengthening confidence in its ability to maintain gold payments. The revenue had fallen off so much and the prospects for the loan looked so unfavorable until financial institutions here decided to carry it through, that some anxiety about the monetary future was natural. Investments in the ordinary sense have been affected very little, and, while more demand for time loans has appeared, the money market cannot be expected to change much with $243,000,000 of cash in the banks and more coming from the interior, while the treasury also is compelled to pay out more than it now receives in taxes. Gradual improvement in business explains the appearance of more commercial paper in the market this week than has been seen for a long time, though as yet the vast accumulation of idle funds is proof enough that trade has by no means regained normal proportions. Industrial recovery continues, though it is but gradual, in response to the demand of a people, whose consumption at its lowest is greater than that of any other country and more mills are now at work.

The market for cotton goods has a better tone, and more staples have been taken, particularly print cloths, with a slight advance in prices, but all qualities are extremely low, and scarcely any increase in the working force is seen.

Some demoralization is again reported in prices of woolens. Spring goods are offered at a heavy sacrifice, but there is more business in dress goods, and tapestry carpets are in better demand, while some lines of Brussels have been reduced in price. Sales of wool are still small for the week, 4,500,000 pounds, against 8,178,000 last year.

Eastern trade in boots and shoes still hesitates, with Boston shipments 22 per cent below last year but western factories are reported a little better employed, about 15 per cent below their full capacity.

Larger demand for structural iron and steel, for railway materials except rails, for barbed wire and especially for wire nails and wire rods, gives a better look to the iron industry both east and west. Chicago notes a distinct improvement; at Pittsburg, business is larger, though prices do not gain, and even at Philadelphia trade is better, both for pig and finished products, while encouragement is found in the fact that prices do not further decline. Only four of the eleven stacks of the Thomas Iron Company are in operation, and of Connellsville coke ovens 8,410, against 9,106 idle, offers having been made as low as 85 cents, facts which indicate that the improvement is not great as yet, but there are reported heavy sales of billets and wire rods at slightly better prices. Two events of some note are a sale of Bessemer pig at Cleveland for $10, and the capture of an order for sixty miles of wrought iron pipe for a Canada company by the American Tube Works.

Domestic exports for four weeks have been 14 per cent lower than a year ago, while imports have been 37 per cent smaller.

Commercial failures for the week number 366 in the United States, against 255 last year and 52 in Canada, against 46 last year, the list including two of over a quarter of a million each.

AN ATLANTA MAN IN TROUBLE.

A Hotel Proprietor Has Him Arrested for Swindling.

Albany, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—G. W. Edington, of Atlanta, who claims to be proprietor of a railroad publishing house, is in trouble in this city. Edington came here from Tifton with his face terribly bruised up which he says was caused by a fall which he sustained at that place. He has been here about a week, and during the time has been on an extensive jamboree. Last night he was arrested by Manager Philpot, of the Albany inn, on a charge of cheating and swindling, and he is now behind the bars of Dougherty jail. Edington has victimized other parties here, and when all counts are in he will be in even more trouble.

The resignation of Rev. E. B. Carroll of the pastorate of the First Baptist church of this city has been accepted by the church and he will leave with his family in about a month for his new field of labor at Vinegville. Mr. Carroll is an able preacher and a good man.

The programme for the sixth session of the eGorgia chautauqua is taking shape rapidly. Replies of acceptance for lectures have been received from Rev. Warren Candler and Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston. There will be no military feature about this year's session, but the intellectual array will be the greatest in the history of the assembly.

THE MORTGAGE PAID.

An Injustice Which Mr. Hall Claims Was Done Him.

A publication yesterday to the effect that a mortgage on certain personal property had been filed against Mr. Sam M. Hall, was a surprise to that gentleman's friends.

Mr. Hall, as soon as he heard of the filing of the mortgage, went and cancelled it by paying the amount. There were many rumors afloat of personal difficulties, but the alleged principals all refused to speak about them.

HOT IN HAWAII.

Continued From Fourth Column First Page.

government. He replied to the assertion that the landing of marines from the Boston was an act of war by stating that the orders (copies of which he had before him) specified that they were to be used solely for the protection of life and property. Was it not many times more an act of war to send a minister there with orders to overthrow the existing government and to establish a monarchy?

He closed by paying a high tribute to the courage and perseverance of the Americans in Hawaii, whose great sin was their blind love for America and for free institutions, and when the men of these islands found that the policy of restoration was to be carried out, they barricaded their houses and armed their citizens, prepared to resist to death the invasion of their freedom and their rights. (Loud applause and cheers on the republican side.)

Mr. Morse, republican, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution extending to Mr. Richardson, democrat, of Tennessee, the thanks of the house for the efficient and impartial manner in which he had presided over the committee of the whole during the discussion on the tariff.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to amid applause on both sides of the house.

The house at 5:30 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow at noon.

WILLIS TO GRESHAM.

The President Sends Another Letter to Congress.

Washington, February 2.—The president sent to congress today a letter received from Minister Willis in reference to the reply of Mr. Dole to Mr. Willis, in request for specifications, to what Mr. Cleveland termed "Mr. Dole's most extraordinary document." In forwarding the letter to the president Secretary Gresham says that dispatches 25, 26 and 27, received from Minister Willis, are not enclosed. They relate solely to routine legation matters and the minister's accounts. The letter of Minister Willis to Mr. Gresham follows:

"Legation of the United States, Honolulu, H. I., January 12.—Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State—Sir: On yesterday at 6:30 o'clock p. m. I received the Hon. S. B. Dole's answer to my letter of January 1st, requesting him 'at his earliest convenience to give me the specifications contained in a prior letter. His answer is about fifty pages of closely written official paper, and has been delivered to me too late to either copy or reply to in time for the steamer leaving at 2 o'clock p. m. today.

"There is one extract, however, to which I think your attention should be called, wherein it is stated 'this government has been and is now subjected to the necessity of increased watchfulness and large additional expense, which, but for such attitude, would have been unnecessary.' In a previous letter of December 27th, Minister Dole had stated 'the government offices have been placed and still continue in a condition of defense and preparation for siege, and the community has been put into a state of mind bordering on terrorism.'

"Some portions of the letters from which the extracts are made confirm the above statements, while others seem to negative them. With this explanation I submit them for your consideration.

"The next steamer leaves here February 3d, which would place you in possession of Mr. Dole's letter and my purposed reply thereto, about February 18th. Very respectfully, ALBERT S. WILLIS."

GEORGE W. CHILDS DYING.

The Noted Philanthropist Close to the Dark River.

Philadelphia, February 3, 2:15 A.M.—George W. Childs is gradually sinking. His death is a matter of only a few hours, perhaps moments.

George W. Childs is about sixty-three years old. He is known all over the country as the proprietor of The Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, and as a philanthropist. He made his paper from the day he took hold of it, a family paper. Absolute accuracy in everything was insisted upon by Mr.



GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Childs. He was always a conservative man in his ideas, but this does not mean that he was not enterprising. In his younger days he was the proprietor of a book store. This brought him into association with literary people, and finally led him into the purchase of The Public Ledger, a paper which, at that time, was financially embarrassed. Under the careful management of Mr. Childs it became a paying property, and in a few years made him a millionaire.

Although a man of great wealth no one was less ostentatious than he was. He maintained three homes, one in Philadelphia, a country place, near Bryn Mawr, a few miles out of Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Central, and a third at Long Branch. He was especially fond of his country home which is one of the most beautiful in America.

Mr. Childs was a lavish host. He has entertained more celebrities than any other American, and his hospitality was royal. He was a close friend of General Grant's, and could have had any office within the president's giving for the asking. Indeed General Grant insisted upon honoring him with some high appointment, but Mr. Childs modestly declined it. He had a positive aversion to public office and declared that he would not surrender the contentment of private life for any public office with its accompanying annoyances.

Mr. Childs occupies a warm place in the affection of the printers of America. He paid his men a higher price than the union scale and when they volunteered to accept a lower price than he was paying, told them that he did not want to reduce their wages and he did not. A few years ago he made the National Typographhical Union a present of many thousand dollars to build a home for aged printers. To all his employes he was kind. So long as a man did his duty he held his place with George W. Childs. He helped all his employes buy their own homes and was surrounded by a devoted set of men.

For many years Mr. Childs was associated with the late Anthony J. Drexel, the millionaire banker. They were close friends and business partners. Mr. Drexel's death was a severe blow to Mr. Childs.

The impression that Mr. Childs was English born is incorrect. He is a native American and an intense American, though not lacking in appreciation of foreigners of ability. Like many a wealthy man he had a hobby which he indulged. This was collecting timepieces, and in his private office in The Ledger building he has an amazing collection of clocks.

Mr. Childs's charities have been manifold. His life has been pure and unostentatious. In his death his city will lose one of its most foremost men and his country one of the finest characters, a man who though he never was in public station, is known and honored from ocean to ocean.

Ready for the Bonds.

New York, February 2.—The aggregate deposits at the subtreasury for the purpose of taking up the new government loan, amount to $11,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is gold coin and $1,000,000 gold certificates. Five hundred thousand legal tender and treasury notes were deposited, and it is believed that gold will be demanded against such deposits. Assistant Treasurer Jordan has gone to Washington to discuss this phase of the situation with treasury officials.

Ives Led Slosson.

Cincinnati, O., February 2.—The billiard game this evening was between Ives and Slosson. Ives 600, average 28.12; highest run 153. Slosson 344; average 17.04; highest run 97. Time, 2:15. Ives and Schaeffer play tomorrow.

WHO WROTE IT, WHO?

The Author of the Alleged Confession Is A Plagiarist.

"TESS, OF THE D'URBERVILLES," QUOTED

The Language Harry Hill Is Said to Have Used in His Alleged Confession, Is Stolen—The Deadly Parallel.

Every turn of the Harry Hill case has its distinct sensation.

The very latest of them all is that whoever wrote the alleged confession of the defendant, which the prosecution brought in as sent by Harry Hill when he was in Chicago to John W. Echols, of this city, is guilty of plagiarism.

Quite a few paragraphs of the alleged confession are taken bodily from Thomas Hardy's famous novel "Tess, of the D'Urbervilles."

This fact has not been observed in the trial of the case.

None of the lawyers observed it, although they have discussed the composition, the style of the diction over and over again.

Colonel Tinney Rucker, who with wondrous activity and cleverness assailed the letter as a fake the minute it was read by the attorneys for the prosecution, and who brought into question the veracity of Attorney Echols by the direct insinuation that he was the real author of the alleged confession, has evidently allowed it to escape him that the particular paragraph of the letter which has caused so much mirth in the trial was taken word for word from this well-known book.

Everybody who has read "Tess, of the D'Urbervilles," knows what a sad story it is. All are familiar with the path of the poor girl whose life became poisoned with the crime of the alluring lover from the city, and how the author on the forty-fourth page of the book tells how the two gradually drifted out of life's purest channel.

The young girl and the deliberate lover were driving in a cart, and the author speaks about the scene thus:

"For a moment—only for a moment—when they were in the turning of the drive between the tall rhododendrons and laurestines, before the lodge became visible, he inclined his face towards her as if—but, no! he thought better of it, and let her go.

"Thus the thing occurred. Had she perceived its import, she might have asked why she was doomed to be seen and marked and coveted that day by the wrong man, and not by a certain other man, the right and true one in all respects—as nearly as humanity can be right and true; yet to him at this time she was but a transient impression, half forgotten."

After this little stroke of the artist's brush on the picture, the author falls into a mood of philosophy and moralizes in language that has been stolen by whoever wrote the alleged confession of Harry Hill, as can be shown thus:

How They Look Together.

FROM THE BOOK	FROM THE LETTER.
"In the ill-judged execution of the well-judged plan of things, the call seldom produces the comer. Nature does not often say, 'See!' to a poor creature at a time when seeing can lead to happy doing; or reply, 'Here!' to a body's cry of 'Where?' till the hide-and-seek has become an irksome, outworn game. We may wonder whether at the acme and summit of human progress these anachronisms will become corrected by a finer intuition, a closer interaction of the social machinery than that which now jolts us round and along; but such completeness is not to be prophesied or even conceived as possible. Enough that in the present case, as in millions, the two halves of an approximately perfect whole did not confront each other at the perfect moment; part and counterpart wandered independently about the earth in the stupidest manner for awhile, till the late time came. Out of which maladroit destiny sprang anxieties, disappointments, shocks, catastrophes—and a story."	"In the ill-judged execution of the well-judged plan of things, the call seldom produces the comer. Nature does not often say, 'See!' to a poor creature at a time when seeing can lead to happy doing, or reply, 'Here!' to a body's cry of 'Where?' till the hide-and-seek has become an irksome, outworn game. We may wonder whether at the acme and summit of human progress these anachronisms will be corrected by a finer intuition, a closer interaction of the social machinery than that which now jolts us around and along; but such completeness is not to be prophesied or conceived as possible. From maladroit delay springs anxiety, disappointments, shocks, catastrophes, and all else in the fate of destiny."

It Is the Same.

It can thus be seen that whether Harry Hill wrote the alleged confession or not, whoever did write it had been reading "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" and reading it pretty closely.

It would have been a fine piece of work if the lawyers in this case could have located the book from which this passage was quoted in the confession. If the attorneys for the defendant had found the passage marked in a book and found that book in the hands of some one other than Harry Hill, the case would have been exciting in the extreme as to this point.

If, on the contrary, the attorneys for the prosecution had found the book in Harry Hill's possession and found that he had marked these paragraphs it would have been pretty strong evidence.

But as nice as this point of evidence is, the court and lawyers failed to handle it. It remained for The Constitution to discover the plagiarism.



Mrs. L. Townsend
Rising Sun, Delaware.

Good Family Medicines

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills.

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, the very best family medicines, and we are never without them. I have always been

A Delicate Woman

and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla three years ago for that tired feeling. It built me up so quickly and so well that I feel like a different woman and have always had great faith in it. I give it to my children whenever there seems any trouble with their blood, and it does them good. My little boy likes it so well he cries for it. I cannot find words to tell how highly I prize it. We use Hood's Pills in the family and they

Act Like a Charm

I take pleasure in recommending these medicines to all my friends, for I believe if people

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

would only keep Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills at hand as we do, much sickness and suffering would be prevented." MRS. L. TOWNSEND, Rising Sun, Delaware.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

DE GAMA IS CORNERED.

About the Best Thing for Him to Do Is to Surrender to Benham.

Rio de Janeiro, January 30th, via Montevideo, February 2.—(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.)—The negotiations for arbitration of the differences between the government and the insurgents have been continued during the past week. Admiral de Gama's written proposition has been submitted to Rear Admiral Benham, commander of the United States fleet. The government's propositions were completed yesterday and were placed in the hands of General Carvalho last night to be delivered to Rear Admiral Benham today.

G. M. Rollins has been Admiral de Gama's agent in the negotiations. He says that his chief is anxious for a peaceful settlement. The government is willing to make a compromise, despite all warlike reports. The trouble over discharging the cargoes of American vessels interrupted the negotiations, but did not stop them permanently.

The spectacle of the American fleet ready for action yesterday was magnificent. All Americans in the city were rejoicing over Rear Admiral Benham's decisive action in behalf of United States commerce. The British minister cabled 2,000 words concerning the incident to the London foreign office.

Admiral de Gama's position in the harbor grows worse daily. Three desperate night attacks on Armacao have failed, while the government has mounted several new seven-inch guns at that point. Rear Admiral Benham said yesterday:

"Admiral de Gama will not be able to leave the harbor, even, unless he acts soon, but he can surrender and obtain asylum with us at any time."

Admiral de Gama said yesterday that Admiral Mello with the insurgent cruiser Republica and three transports of troops was approaching Santos, co-operating with an army that was marching on the city.

The naval and military forces ought to reach Santos today, he said, and proceed at once to the attack. The insurgent commander expects that Santos will surrender at once. Only the insurgents believe the reports of the coming attack on Santos. The younger officers of the insurgent fleet in the harbor are impatient for action. They urged Admiral de Gama fiercely yesterday to fight the United States fleet, and they may persuade him at any time to bombard Rio de Janeiro.

The foreign fleets might not prevent the bombardment in case two day's notice should be given, for Rio, with its forts on the hills and its cannon on the beach, is not an open city.

The government fleet was reported off the harbor last night and the captain of the America came ashore to get orders. The America may go south before attacking the insurgent fleet.

Many new cases of yellow fever are reported here. The deaths number more than thirty daily. The health of all aboard the United States warships is perfect.

A Secret Message from Benham.

Washington, February 2.—Secretary Herbert received a cable message from Rear Admiral Benham at Rio today, which he declines to make public. He stated that it had no general public interest. It is accordingly understood that the dispatch involved a question of international policy, which was the one reservation which Mr. Herbert made in his promise to give out all future dispatches.

A CONDUCTOR BADLY HURT.

Conductor Traynham Mashed Between Two Cars and May Die.

Conductor S. H. Traynham, of the Consolidated Street Railway Company, was the victim of a most painful accident last night at the corner of Marietta and Broad streets.

He was severely mashed between two cars, and it is feared that he received internal injuries that may prove fatal. He is a conductor on the Whitehall street and Edgewood avenue line, and reached the corner of Marietta and Broad streets just before 9 o'clock last night.

Cars were congregating about the four corners at this point, and Traynham's car stopped near the corner, just in front of Nunnally's, and waited for the time to proceed on its schedule. A car came up from the rear and Traynham failed to see it. The motorman on the moving car could not stop his car before it struck the one in front. The wheels slipped on the muddy track, and Traynham was pinioned between the two cars. He shrieked loudly with pain, and when taken out was unconscious.

The city ambulance was called, and he was taken to his home at Edgewood and looked after by Dr. Cunningham. It was impossible to tell the extent of the man's injuries, but it is believed that he is injured internally and may die.

AVENGED HIS BROTHER'S DEATH.

A Mountaineer Shoots the Officer Who Killed His Brother.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 2.—(Special.)—Anderson county has added another to her murder list of the last year, making it stand now seven. Several months ago Dan and George Beets shot a man named Peakes for alleged trespass on their lands. Then they went in hiding. Constable Foster, after much search, discovered George and attempted to arrest him. He resisted, and the constable shot and killed him. Nothing was heard of Dan. The citizens believed that he had left the state. However, it now appears that this was a ruse. Late yesterday, as the constable was traveling along a deserted road, a man stepped out from the bushes, opened fire and killed the officer. It was Dan Beets. He disappeared and is now supposed to be in hiding in the mountains. As soon as word could be brought to the county seat the sheriff organized a posse and it is now after the murderer.

SOME ARE BORN UNLUCKY.

Gentry Must Be One of These for He Has Bad Luck.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 2.—(Special.)—Fayette Gentry's bad luck clings to him. In the miners' war he was in one of the fights and was seriously wounded in two places. He lay thirty-six hours on the side of a mountain in a driving rainstorm unattended before he was discovered and his wound dressed. For months he was in the hospital. An effort to secure a pension from the state failed. A few days ago he was appointed elevator man in the government building here. This morning the car became unmanageable and he was caught between the side of it and the wall of the shaft, severely crushing his left arm and right leg. It is feared that both must be amputated.

STATE SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Jefferson, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The social event of the season was a reception Wednesday evening, tendered by Mrs. S. S. Hancock, sister of the groom, to Dr. J. B. Pendergrass and bride, nee Miss Dell Heath, of Norwood.

The spacious parlors of Mrs. Hancock were brilliantly lighted and the youth and beauty of Jefferson were assembled to honor the occasion.

Among the guests present were Misses Dccia and Jenie Harrison, Laile Witherspoon, Hattie Mathews, Louise Pendergrass, May and Lucy Hancock, Mamie Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Holder, Jr.; Messrs. F. S. Pendergrass, J. C. Turner, C. L. Gunnels, R. L. Horne, T. W. Webb and many others.

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Norwood, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—One of the most brilliant nuptials in the history of Norwood was celebrated Wednesday in the Methodist church here. The contracting parties were Dr. Pendergrass, of Jefferson, Ga., and Miss Mittie Dell Heath, of this place. The ceremony was performed by General C. A. Evans, of Atlanta. The church decorations were of new design and pronounced by all the most lovely and attractive. The wedding march was rendered by Mrs. W. H. Cooper. The attendants represented different sections of the state and were as follows: Dr. Hardeman, of Harmony Grove, and Miss Mattie Heath, of Norwood; L. W. Arnold, of Atlanta, and Miss Fannie Heath, of Warrenton; Dr. W. W. Pilcher, of Warrenton, and Miss Daisy McGinty, of Norwood; Dr. John Hawes, of Lincolnton, and Miss Emmie Heath, of Sparta; W. E. Ray and Miss Eva Shinley, of Norwood; C. E. Perkins, of Norwood, and Beryl O'Brien, of Barnett. The ushers were Ex-Senator Manugen and J. C. Evans, of Norwood. Flower girls, little Mattie Ward and Mamie Darden. Miss Heath is one of the most accomplished and lovely young ladies in this section, while Dr. Pendergrass is one of the most prominent physicians in Jackson county.

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Waynesboro, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—At high noon yesterday, in the Methodist church, Rev. J. W. Domingoes officiating, Miss Nina L. Shewmake, of this city, was united in marriage to Dr. D. D. Quillian, of Athens, Ga. Miss Leila Shewmake, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and Mr. W. T. Bryan, of Athens, as best man. Dr. A. G. Whitehead, Mayor Simeon Bell, Colonel P. P. Johnson and Hon. E. H. Callaway were the ushers. The church was beautifully decorated. The bride is a lady of rare culture and the groom a prominent physician of Athens, Ga.

Miss Maggie Byne, of Hephzibah, Ga., is a guest of Miss Thomas.

Misses Marie Barrett and Mattie Gardner, of Augusta, and Miss Lucy Linton, of Athens, Ga., are at the home of Miss Minnie Toombs Jones.

Miss Heath, of Bath, Ga., is at the home of the Misses Dent, of this city.

Miss Mamie Harris, of Augusta, Ga., and Miss Mamie Lovell, of Savannah, Ga., are visiting Mrs. W. L. McElmurray.

Miss Janie Murray, of Memphis, Tenn., is with Miss Wheless, at the home of E. W. Hock.

At the home of Postmaster P. B. Hall, this city, Mr. Hammond Colson and Miss Katie Hall were married on last evening. The bride received many useful and beautiful presents.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Mr. Joseph Hemphill, brother of Messrs. W. A. and R. A. Hemphill, died in Carnesville Wednesday night. The funeral took place in Athens yesterday, Rev. Dr. Lovejoy officiating.

Jacksonville, Fla., February 2.—(Special.)—Orin Masey, a stranger from Atlanta, died here today of consumption at his boarding house, Ocean and Ashley streets. He leaves a wife and two children in Atlanta.

Augusta, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Mr. George W. Broadhurst died this morning shortly after 10 o'clock of paralysis. Mr. Broadhurst was one of Augusta's oldest and best-known citizens. He was in his sixty-first year. He was born in Augusta and has resided here all his life. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those who knew him and the respect and good will of the community in which he lived. Mr. Broadhurst was an expert bookkeeper. He was also a splendid machinist, though for years he had not worked at his trade. He was secretary of the old Georgia Fire Company for many years and was devoted to that organization. For a long time he was secretary of Miller lodge of Odd Fellows. At the time of his death he was a member of the order of Chosen Friends. A wife and seven children survive the deceased. The children are Mr. George F. Broadhurst, Mr. William B. Broadhurst, Mr. Roscoe A. Broadhurst, Mrs. M. L. Freeman, Mrs. W. J. North, of Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. J. W. R. Henman, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Miss Norma Broadhurst. Mr. Broadhurst had been suffering from paralysis for about eight years. Recently his illness became more severe and his suffering more acute. For six weeks he had been hovering between life and death.

MR. INMAN EXPLAINS

Why the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company Dividend Was Passed.

New York., February 2.—John Inman, director of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, says, regarding the passing of the dividend on the preferred stock:

"The company earned its preferred dividend and the intention was announced to pay it, but Messrs. Guernay, Woodward and myself, members of the executive committee, who financed the company through the panic of 1893, by loaning it money and taking care of its credit, thought it wise to deter payment and strengthen its financial condition, as on account of the preferred dividend being cumulative stockholders would lose nothing."

R. AND D. OFFICIALS HERE.

Receiver Spencer, General Manager Green and Mr. Culp Pass Through.

Mr. Spencer, co-receiver of the Richmond and Danville railroad, in company with General Manager Green and Mr. Culp, of the same line, came to Atlanta yesterday and will leave this morning for a trip of inspection over the Georgia Pacific.

They have come to Atlanta simply for the purpose of a trip over the road to see that everything is in good shape and that the schedules are up to date.

It is thought that other business will cause them to stay over in Atlanta as long as they did.

TORE DOWN THE WALLS.

Two Burglaries in the Central Portion of the City Last Night.

Clark's store, at 224 Marietta street, was entered by burglars last night. The method of entry employed by the burglars was the most unique on record. He burrowed through about four feet of earth and tore away part of a partition to get in. The burglary was discovered soon after it was committed by Patrolman Cain. The place had to be guarded during the night, as it was impossible to repair the damage sufficiently to make the place secure.

The Troy Steam Laundry was also visited by burglars last night. The door was broken open, but before the burglars could rob the place, Patrolman Moon discovered their presence and saw a big negro leave the place on a run. This office was entered by safe blowers last Sunday night and robbed of considerable money and valuable papers.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Neighbors Started Out to Lynch but Found Him Dead.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 2.—(Special.)—A case of wife murder and suicide is reported from near Dandridge, about twenty-five miles from here. Prior Lee and his wife were unhappily mated. The neighborhood was acquainted with their frequent quarrels lately. They decided to live apart. The day afternoon Lee went to his late home to get his belongings. While there it is supposed that another quarrel arose and that Lee, in a frenzy of rage attacked his wife with an ax. When discovered the morning she was decapitated, her body lying some distance from her body. In addition a half dozen wounds were inflicted upon the body, as if the ax had been brought down upon it with all the murderer's power. The room where the deed was committed was a ghastly sight, and the neighbors, becoming suspicious, entered the house. Blood was splashed on the walls and then on the ceiling.

About 5 o'clock yesterday a friend met Lee in the road and the murderer told him excitedly for a rope. This was refused and Lee passed on. When the news of the murder came out the friend remembered the circumstances and the disordered and stained clothing he wore. An immediate search was instituted, the pursuers hoping to chapture Lee, but he had cheated the law and the mob by drowning himself. His body had lodged on a shoal place in the French Broad river and was fully exposed to view when discovered.

FARMERS IN A FIGHT.

They Meet on the State Line and Use Pistols.

Asheville, N. C., February 2.—(Special.)—Saturday, January 27th, was road working day on a road running through both Yancey county, North Carolina, and Cherokee county, Tennessee. Both squads worked towards the state line. When they met a quarrel ensued about the exact point at which each party would work. One word brought on another and finally a fight ensued, in which almost all present were engaged. When it was over, Alfred Norton lay dead and William Norton and Charles Norton were among the desperately wounded. Others were more or less hurt. It is said that Higgins Norton used a pistol quite freely.

The locality of the fight is twenty miles from the nearest railway station, and definite news is difficult to obtain. It is reported that fourteen men were killed or wounded and that six have died since.

THERE WILL BE TROUBLE

When These Bands of West Virginia Miners Meet.

Charleston, W. Va., February 2.—(Special.)—Montgomery miners are marching with a force estimated at from 300 to 500 on Stevens's coal mines at Acme to make the miners quit work. Sheriff Silman is on the spot with an armed posse. Reliable information received here states that the miners employed in the Stevens mines turned out at 4 o'clock p. m. nearly 300 strong armed and prepared to meet the approaching strikers. Two carloads of strikers from the mines above Montgomery, armed with Winchesters, came to Mouth Creek and started for the mines on foot about 6 o'clock p. m.

Savannah Press: The Atlanta Convention is about right. General Evans is not but nominated now.

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CUTICURA SOAP



It is not only the purest, sweetest and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes occasioned by imperfect cleansing at birth and use of impure soap.

Mothers To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

"All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free to any address.

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49 Peachtree Street,

Atlanta, Ga. Opposite Walton St.

BEN HILL'S SPEECH.

It Was an Eloquent and Complete Review of the Evidence.

TOLLESON GIVES HILL THE LIE

There Was an Immediate and Sudden Sensation.

JUDGE CLARK IMPOSES A FINE OF $25

Colonel Hammond's Argument Was One of Masterly Logic—His Speech Was Thorough.

Argument was continued yesterday in the Hill case and it is more than likely that it will be in the hands of a jury and a verdict forthcoming by 6 o'clock this evening.

Despite the fact that the examination of witnesses was all over, the day did not fail to furnish its sensation, though in this latter and especial instance it was simply ancillary to an argument, springing from the eloquent effort of Mr. Ben Hill, counsel for the defendant.

But it was a scene that caused excitement, and that for a moment looked as if the old saying, "blood is thicker than water" would be given a practical and thorough demonstration by violent means and in open court where a liability to contempt was complete. In fact, a double contempt of court appeared seriously imminent.

In the course of his argument, which was fair-minded, though pointed, Mr. Ben Hill took occasion to refer to the various notes of Harry Hill. Among these he mentioned the notes that Harry had taken to Tolleson and that had nearly been eaten up by the interest, according to Harry Hill. Going from these notes, Mr. Ben Hill dwelt upon the effort that had been made to show that Harry slipped away from Atlanta. He stated that Harry Hill was ready to come back when his case was called and that he would have come back had he not been under bond in Chicago. In speaking of his detention in the world's fair city, the counsel for the defendant said that the charges were trumped up. At these words Mr. J. R. Tolleson, who had been an earnest and apparently interested listener, sprang to his feet, his face fairly livid with the fury of the emotion that he exhibited, and cried out:

"That's a lie."

Solicitor Hill, sitting within a few feet of Mr. Tolleson, was on his feet like a flash, and before he could be stopped, towered above Tolleson, aroused by his words, directed as they were at his brother, the opposing counsel. His whole attitude was one of danger to Tolleson, but before he could make another move, despite the agility that he manifested, some one caught him just as Mr. Ben Hill, who feared that the solicitor might let his feelings get the better of him, called to him:

"Charley, let him alone! He's to insignificant!"

The solicitor seemed to take the same view, for, with a look of the supremest contempt at Mr. Tolleson, he turned away, the traces of the conflicting emotions plain upon his face. The words of Ben Hill carried with them a world of significance and came in a tone that conveyed in part the anger that must have boiled in him despite his outward composure.

It was nearly all over before Judge Clark realized what was going on, but when he did he said sternly:

"Sit down, Mr. Tolleson, sit down. I fine you $25 and costs."

"I don't care about that, your honor," appealed Mr. Ben Hill.

"I mean it," said the judge to Tolleson. "Mr. Sheriff, don't let Mr. Tolleson leave the courtroom without paying it. It must be paid before he leaves."

B. H. Hill's Eloquent Speech.

It was some minutes after 9 o'clock when Judge Clark came into the courtroom. While he was removing his overcoat he stated that he desired to caution the audience about applauding and warned them not to give way to their feelings. He also requested that when jokes were told that risibilities would be controlled as far as possible.

Mr. Ben Hill then began his argument in defense of Harry, and a forcible and logical one it proved to be. In the scoring of Colonel Echols the speaker was caustic.

"I desire to say," he began, "in forefront of my argument that I have the profoundest sympathy for Mrs. Porter, but that notwithstanding this sympathy I shall do my duty to my client. I think that, while we should sympathize with her, that she is largely responsible for the position which her imprudence has placed her in. It was in 1881, when still a very young man, that Harry Hill came to this city. He came here from the country virtually, having lived all his life in Wilkes county. It was in this city that he first met Mrs. Porter and at that time she was a married lady. There is nothing about her age in record, but it is safe to estimate that she is ten or twelve years older than Harry Hill. She was then, though younger, as she is now, the regal queen of Atlanta's society. It was at her home and through her that Harry Hill was first introduced into society. He had thus placed before him many temptations that he might otherwish have avoided—temptations that led on to recklessness and dissipation.

"At this time Harry Hill was a conductor on the Georgia railroad. Mrs. Porter used her influence with him to try and get him to stop this work, telling him in the defendant's own statement, that it was not work befitting his social station. But Harry Hill refused. At this time he was a young man of means, having two farms down in Wilkes county. He went to Wilkes county in 1886 and tried to build a railroad from White Plains to Union Point by himself. He was swamped and his affairs became badly entangled, as he was never at any time a financial success. It was then that he came back to Atlanta and it was also at this time that Mrs. Porter first gave him any pecuniary aid. From 1888 until 1893 we have the statement of the witness that she gave to Harry Hill no less than $15,100.

Review of Mrs. Porter's Testimony.

"According to Mrs. Porter, her husband loaned Harry Hill $2,500 on his farm, an execution being taken as security. My friend, Reuben Arnold, has said that Harry was a slick one to have secured money from Mr. J. H. Porter. I take it that he meant by that that Mr. Porter was a careful financier and looked well after his interests.

"It was at the request of Mrs. Porter and not at the instance of Harry's persuasion that the loan was secured.

"Mrs. Porter testified that in 1889 she first gave Harry in cash $500. She stated that he told her that he was close pressed and needed it to pay his debts. The next amount was $400, which she borrowed from Mr. John Ryan. That was all right; she was a customer of Mr. Ryan's and this is not an unusual thing for customers with a good credit to do. This $400 went to Harry Hill. The next item is $300, which was sent by express from Habersham county to W. R. Crosby. Why she sent it to him she never explained, but Harry got it. The next was the Powers's note of $1,200 she says that she made. She could have gotten the money without a note. Did she go to her husband or her brother? They are men of wealth and she could have doubtless secured it from them. Next came the Carey note, which she says that she didn't make. She stated to Mr. Peter Clarke, as he testified, that it was all right and would be paid. It was for the Willson Whisky Company. Then there is the George C. Sellman note of $2,000, and the East Atlanta Land Company and West View cemetery stock, upon which the $800 was secured. Last come the three notes of $2,000 each which she signed. The money was never secured on them, but Colonel Echols tried very hard. This money was for the purpose of putting into the Willson Whisky Company. Mrs. Porter did not go to her husband or her brother for this money either.

Her Husband Knew Nothing About It.

"During these four years Mrs. Porter donated to Harry Hill $15,100, although the last $6,000 was never paid.

"The only reason that the good lady assigned was that she and her husband had loaned Harry Hill some money and that these amounts were forwarded to him in order that he might get in such a financial way that he might be able to pay all of his debts. This was, indeed, an original way to get money out of the hands of an insolvent creditor.

"But about all this her husband knew nothing.

"Was Harry Hill any kin to Mrs. Porter? It is conceded that he was not. Why she gave him all this money I do not know, except as the evidence disclosed it. The motives of Mrs. Porter I do not impugn, as she had a right to do as she pleased with her money.

"To touch upon these notes: We do not contend—nobody contends—that Mrs. Porter signed any of the notes. We say that Harry Hill signed them, and that Mrs. Porter expressly authorized him to use her signature. The authority was implied, too. He signed all the notes 'Fannie Lowry Porter' by her direction, and she signed the notes 'Fannie L. Porter.' This was the signature she used and signed the three notes of $2,000 each this way. The signature of 'Fannie Lowry Porter' was for the use of Harry Hill.

"Harry Hill Kept Idle."

"It was by the generosity of Mrs. Porter that Harry Hill was kept idle, while her liberality kept him from work. Is it any wonder to you, gentlemen of the jury, that she authorized Harry Hill to use her name? Don't you believe that a married woman who was so generous would want to keep it from her husband?

"'Why this secrecy?' asks my brother Arnold. Yes, why this secrecy? It was not at the instance of Harry Hill. It was Mrs. Porter who wanted it kept secret. Did not Peter Clarke, in his testimony say that Mrs. Porter met him at the door by appointment through Harry Hill and Robinson? And that she closed the inner doors and made a sign of silence? What did she say to Mrs. Casey?

"It was at Echols's suggestion that Mrs. Casey and Mrs. Porter met, and the meeting was brought about by his manipulation. In answer to that very natural question, 'Does her husband know of it?' from Mrs. Casey, what was the answer she received in the very presence of Mrs. Porter? It was 'No.' 'Does her brother know of it?' 'No,' was the answer in this instance. Then it was that Mrs. Casey said that she would not go into it. That no business like this would she enter into, as it would be discovered, and discovery would—and it has—led to the saddest home in Atlanta. Mrs. Casey was a prophet. It has, also, led to—in some features—the saddest trial that was ever in this court.

"What Was Mrs. Porter to Do?"

"When these notes came to light through Harry Hill's flight what was she to do? What could she do? There was nothing left for her to do except denounce them as forgeries. This she did—she declared them to be forgeries, pure and simple.

"Here was the man—Harry Hill—to whom her husband did not speak. To whom her brother did not speak. Mr. Carey sent to Mrs. Porter the notice that the note was due and that notice fell into the hands of Mr. J. H. Porter. When he opened this notice and presented it to Mrs. Porter, what could she say? She denounced it a forgery. Could she have said to her husband that it was all right, and that she had been giving money to this man for five years? No! Had she answered her husband thus I do not say what it might have led to. I do not care to discuss it. It is sufficient that the denial of the signature has led to darkness and ruin to her and hers. Mrs. Porter had her good name to protect; the good name of her family and children to save, and once denouncing the notes forgeries she was forced to hold to the stand that she had taken."

Mr. Hill then spoke of Mrs. Porter's connection with the Willson Whisky Company and reviewed some of the testimony, declaring that it had been overwhelmingly proved that she was a partner in the concern.

"The next phase of the case," said he "is John W. Echols, trustee. They kept back a gun that was loaded and fired by Echols. It was so suddenly fired that it took Harry Hill off his feet. Harry Hill could not have written that statement. He is not capable of such an article. Therefore, we say now that the issue is between Harry Hill and John W. Echols, trustee. We intend to show you that the testimony of Hill is preferable to that of John W. Echols, trustee.

Roasting J. W. Echols, Trustee.

"I shall take up the three-fold Echols—John W. Echols as a man; John W. Echols, attorney-at-law and trustee; and John W. Echols, as a witness. We find Echols first in Pittsburg, that city of smoke and gas. Next we find him in Oglethorpe, and we discover that he has lived in Wilkes county, Rome, Augusta and Atlanta.

"It would seem that Echols anticipated the attack on his character and he sent to Oglethorpe and called three or four friends from there to testify as to his good character. We, on the other hand, knew nothing of this attack until the letter was sprung like a bolt from a clear sky.

"Having introduced him properly to your notice, I will take up this confession. As all of you know there is something in style—both in women and writers. Harry Hill has a style and so has Colonel Echols. Now, many of you have heard of that old saying that if you only place a little lump of salt on a bird's tail you can catch him. Now, what I'm going to do is to put a little word on John W. Echols's back. It is going to be a center shot. It's going to make him change his profession. That word is the little expression 'recoup.' (Laughter.) You will remember how John W. Echols, trustee, took the trouble to use this little word on the witness stand and how careful he was to explain that it was his especial word. Then he uses another word in this letter—this alleged confession that Harry Hill denounces a forgery—a French word, 'maladroit.' Then there is another word in it, a word that Harry Hill never heard of. Colonel John W. Echols, trustee, is the chief of anachronisms. Then there is 'interaction.' If I'm acquainted properly with the word Colonel Echols, trustee, has interacted. He represented Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Casey and Harry Hill all at the same time.

Evidence Contradicting Col. Echols.

"Mrs. Casey swore that Echols did tell her that Mrs. Porter was in the whisky company and that the Neal notes would be paid. Also she testified that Mrs. Porter did want Harry Hill to leave and that she said she would pay him $100 for his support. Echols says that he did not say this. L. J. Hill swore that Mr. Echols told him that Mrs. Porter was interested and that she was true game. Echols denied this, too. Now, who will you believe? E. H. Thornton testified in regard to the notes and the bank stock. Echols denied this, also. Do you say that Thornton perjured himself for $3,100?

"I would like to know what Echols gets for his services. I would like to know just for curiosity. He ought to have the Lowry bank stock, which was worth about $30,000. I'll swear that he has earned it.

"George C. Sellman swore that Echols told him that the signature to the $2,000 note of Mrs. F. L. Porter was a forgery. Echols said that he did not tell him so. Now, to sum it all up, would you believe Echols in preference to Mrs. Ida Casey, L. J. Hill, E. H. Thornton, T. B. Neal, G. C. Sellman, W. E. Hill and others?

General Bad Character of Echols.

"I am now going into the general bad character of Echols. He gathered this character very rapidly. Mr. Levi Nelson swore that he wouldn't believe Echols on oath. Mr. E. P. Chamberlin testified that he could not believe Echols on oath. In other words, that he would believe him if he could, but that he couldn't. The witnesses put up by Colonel Echols have never heard his character discussed."

Mr. Ben Hill then tackled Colonel Echols as a lawyer and concluded by stating that he had been thoroughly impeached. He said:

"He is your witness, gentlemen (speaking to the prosecution) take him! Do you receive him with affection? He is yours—take him! Do you receive him with pride. He is yours—take him and keep him!" (Laughter.)

Harry Hill's Behavior.

"I want to say—and I have had some experience in criminal cases—that Harry Hill acts less like a criminal than any man I ever saw. He may be a very bad man, but he is not a coward. What reason did Harry Hill have for forging Mrs. Porter's name? Mrs. Porter gave him all the money he wanted, but he fought shy of the banks presided over by Captain Lowry and Mr. J. H. Porter. He went to Tolleson and got the notes—some of them—shaved. All he got back, nearly was the paper."

It was in this part of the speech, already referred to, that Tolleson called out in court to the effect that a statement made by Mr. Ben Hill was untrue.

"Harry Hill," said Mr. Ben Hill, "has acted wrongly towards Mrs. Porter—not that he has said anything against her—but in that he abused her generosity. He has committed countless sins.

Mr. Ben Hill's Peroration.

"I believe," said Mr. Hill, "that a prudent wife is the last and best gift of God to man.

"I have at morning walked into the garden among the varied tinted flowers, and, admiring their beautiful display of color, thought that surely nothing could excel them; I have gazed into the sky when the earth was glistening in the freshness of a shower, and, looking upon the glorious coloring of the resplendent bow of promise, said. 'Surely this caught its hues from the hand of the Divine Master of heaven when, in the happiness of His spirit, He wished to convey the message of peace to men;' I have turned my eyes toward the western sky when the setting sun was painting upon the banks of clouds the superb coloring that made me feel that in its death the sun sought to leave behind this gorgeous significance of his splendor and I exclaimed, 'Surely the sun with its fading paints with the Master's brush imperishable evidence of its power.' But I put aside the flowers, brush the rainbow from the heavens, and let the sun lose its light behind the western horizon and turn to that beautiful coloring in all its Eden freshness, which is far more lovely than the hue of the rose, the beautiful tints of the rainbow, or the gorgeousness of the setting sun—the blush of modesty on the cheek of woman."

Counsel for the defense closed his speech by thanking the jury for their attention.

Colonel Hammond's Argument.

Colonel Nat Hammond has made many brilliant speeches in his life and has won golden opinions from the populace for his logical, sound, forceful arguments before juries in cases as notable as is the Hill case, but the intense interest with which a crowded courthouse listened to him three hours yesterday and the applause that followed his speech all go to show that he has never made a more able argument.

A running account of the argument gives but feeble idea of what it really was from the standpoint of legal ability and masterly effort with language. Lofty and far removed from lighter vein it was stamped with dignity and all the nobler passions of the human mind, and the strong principles of the law so clearly set forth rounded off the speech as a masterpiece indeed.

Colonel Hammond began to speak about a quarter after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He began by describing in a slow, clear and forcible manner the duties and the powers of a juryman.

"Now then," said he getting well into the trend of his argument, "gentlemen of the jury, Mr. Hill, for the defense, who has preceded me, has told you many things about the men who practice at the bar, and among many beautiful things he has spoken to you he paid the bar a most handsome and lofty compliment—a compliment that is loftier, perhaps, than the populace thinks the bar ought to have. He complimented his honor who presides over the dispensation of justice in this hall, and in this we all agree with Mr. Hill. Long ago the man who sits with us today, in company with two other distinguished jurists, who have gone to their account, framed the first code of the state. Those men were Thomas R. R. Cobb and Judge Irwin, of Marietta. That code stands today, gentlemen of the jury, with a passage of law in it that has never yet been changed in the codes that were subsequently made out. That passage of law upholds the position which I take in coming before you this day, that a lawyer's first duty is not to defend his client, as Mr. B. H. Hill has told you, but that it is to defend the truth and apply the laws of his country to it fairly and squarely with no friends to reward, no enemies to punish.

"I come to you in the spirit of this law. I come before you to speak in the language of honesty, of soberness and of truth. I come not to amuse you with fair flowers of eloquent speech. This is too serious a matter for amusement. I come not to arouse your passions, although I confess that it is a matter that readily calls from every heart the response of mankind's loftiest passions—the passion of chivalry and honor.

"There seems to be some difference of opinion between Mr. Arnold, who spoke yesterday, and Mr. Hill, who spoke today, as to which is the lowest thief, a burglar or a forger. I do not agree with Mr. Arnold that the worst type of thief is the forger, who signs your name to steal away your money and your credit. To my mind the lowest of thieves is the juryman who gets into a jury box and, invoking God's blessings upon him in his duty, steals away from a man or a woman the justice which the good God of right has ordained should be meted out to him."

Here Colonel Hammond went into a discussion of the manner in which Harry Hill had been put on the stand to say on his own unsworn statement that he had the consent of Mrs. Porter to sign the notes and all general papers concerning the Willson Whisky Company. He said that the defense saw that their only chance was to put Harry up and have him on his own statement ask the jury to take it for granted that he had Mrs. Porter's consent to sign those notes.

"This," said Colonel Hammond, "was their only chance and they had to take it. It reminds me of the joke Uncle Remus tells about Brer Rabbit and the wolf. Brer Rabbit was being chased by Brer Wolf and when Brer Wolf got so close to him that Brer Rabbit could almost throw sand in his eyes, Brer Rabbit climbed a tree.

"'What,' said the little boy, 'how could Brer Rabbit climb the tree when a rabbit can't climb a tree?'

"'That's all right,' said Uncle Remus, 'don't yer be askin' foolish questions. Brer Wolf done got so close ter Brer Rabbit dat he 'bleeged ter clime dat tree.' (Laughter.)

"Harry Hill is 'bleeged ter clime a tree, gentlemen of the jury, for when we had established the charge of forgery against him he gets up here on the last minute and swears that he did sign the note, but that he signed it in the presence of Mrs. Porter and with her consent. What a pitiful story to be heard as a plea for justice."

Here Colonel Hammond quoted many sections of law to establish the point made by himself that when a forgery had been committed, while the person offended might act subsequently in a manner that might make them liable for the payment of the notes still that would not do away with the crime of forgery.

The point was that, while Mrs. Porter may have acted after the note had been forged in a manner such as would hold her liable to pay the notes even if this were true, the crime of forgery could not be dismissed from the dockets of the court, for the pardoning power would not be hers. The law says that a forger is an enemy to the general public and the law would have to stand.

If a man allows his son to sign his name to checks and other papers while he is absent from the city and finally takes up some case in which he claims that his son ought not to have signed, that is a civil case, and can be dismissed by the father paying the check.

But when a forgery has been committed there is no pardoning power this side of the governor of the state. The law has to apply.

"What woman wouldn't have agreed to assume the payment of a forged note," exclaimed Colonel Hammond with deep feeling, "rather than have her good name dragged down into rumors that whispering tongues make scandals—dragged down with the name of such a scoundrel as Harry Hill. Where is the woman of wealth that wouldn't prefer to give up the last dollar she had on earth rather than have the world whisper slanders most stinging about her good name?"

Colonel Hammond took the position that the case was not dependent upon the testimony of Mr. Echols. He said that he believed that Mr. Echols had testified to the truth as he saw it, but even taking it for granted in the argument of the case that he had sworn falsely, the case against Harry Hill was strong without his testimony. He said that the confession of Harry Hill was convicting. He said that the notes and transactions of business on the confession were such as Mr. Echols had no knowledge of, and, therefore, could not have written the statement that was sent to him from Chicago.

Taking up the evidence of those who had sworn against the veracity of Mr. Echols, Mr. Hammond claimed that it was from the minds of prejudiced men. He lingered on this feature of the case for quite a while.

He said that the note that Echols wrote saying that he would protect all the notes at one time gave the lie to claim that Mrs. Porter had said that she would give Harry Hill $100 a month if he would go away from Atlanta and stay away.

If Mrs. Porter had felt bound to meet the notes that Harry Hill had forged against her, how easy it would have been for her to go to her brother and say: "Here, brother, I have in an evil hour given my assurance that this forged note would be paid. I did so to protect a young man from shame. I was willing to save him and at the same time save myself from the condemnation of slanderers, and I will have to meet this note, for I have said that I would. Please help me to meet it by raising the money."

"But she did not do this. She did not feel that she had to pay it. She is to be praised for having the courage to come up here and, facing the world, to give the lie to her slanderer who wronged her so."

Along this strain Colonel Hammond spoke quite at length.

When the colonel came to read the supposed confession of Harry Hill, which Harry denies, he did so with fine effect, making much fun out of it. He read the poetry from Byron, saying that it was in full keeping with the career of Hill to be quoting the sentiment from Don Juan, when he could have quoted the same words almost from the Bible, being more familiar with Don Juan than the Bible.

He took up the Tolleson notes and said that they were good evidence that Hill had been guilty of forgery. When a man steals a horse he is apt to be found selling him cheap to get rid of him. When Hill forged the name of Mrs. Porter to those notes he was glad to get them shaved off even as Tolleson shaves them. Anything to get money on the notes.

"Harry Hill and his attorneys claim that he has uttered no word against Mrs. Porter in this case. In one sense of the word this is true, but in another sense it is false. He says that she gave him money from time to time—that she would drop it in his pockets and that she would give him Christmas presents. Is this no wrong to a man's wife?"

He said that the first sentence of Hill's statement was a lie; that it was founded on falsehoods all through.

He said in conclusion:

"My friends on the other side of this case have complimented me very highly. They say that I am a good lawyer. They say much about me that sounds pleasant. Of course I understand all this sort of flattery, but there is part of what they say that I do take unto myself: I am a truthful man. They said that I would try to persuade you into your verdict for the state. I have tried to persuade you, gentlemen of the jury, but I have tried to do it with the power of truth. My part in this case is at an end. I shall go back to where I began and say that when each of you come to write your names upon this verdict that you will be guided by that God whose blessings you have called to witness your verdict." (There was a storm of applause in the courtroom.)

A Lecture to Mr. Tolleson.

Perhaps, the most interesting incident in the proceedings of the Hill case yesterday was the apology that Mr. J. R. Tolleson made to the court for charging Attorney Ben Hill with lying and the lecture that the judge gave him in the face of that apology.

When Judge Clark called the court to order for the afternoon session, Mr. Tolleson, who was sitting midway the courtroom, arose and started to make a statement.

Quick as lightning Colonel Hammond, for the prosecution, said: "May it please your honor, we object to that man saying anything in this courtroom."

"I will not hear a word from Mr. Tolleson unless it be an apology for his conduct this morning," said the judge, positively.

"Apology is one way of putting it," replied Mr. Tolleson.

"I want to hear nothing about the way of putting it," said the judge with even more severity.

"What I wanted to say, your honor," said Mr. Tolleson, "is that I am sorry for what I said to Mr. Ben Hill this morning. I said it under the heat of hard feelings which arose out of this trial, and I am satisfied that I ought not to have said it. I am sure Mr. Hill meant no reflection upon me by what he said and I am sure that I was altogether wrong. I want to apologize to him and to this court for my hasty words."

"Is Mr. B. H. Hill in the courtroom?" inquired the judge of the nearest bailiff.

"I am here, your honor," said Mr. Hill, arising from his seat, "and have heard what Mr. Tolleson has said. I accept his apology and am perfectly willing for his fine to be remitted if it seems best in the eyes of the court."

"Well, then Mr. Tolleson," resumed the judge, "in view of your apology, I will make your fine $20 instead of $25."

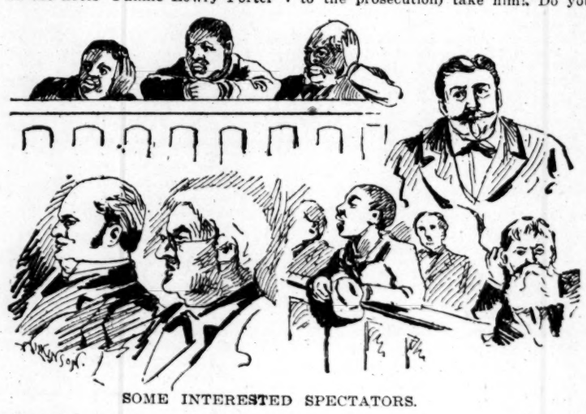
This brought a roar of laughter from the crowds that packed the hall, and it was several minutes before the bailiff could get order restored.

When finally the laughter was hushed by the hammer of the officer, Judge Clark lectured Mr. Tolleson most sternly.

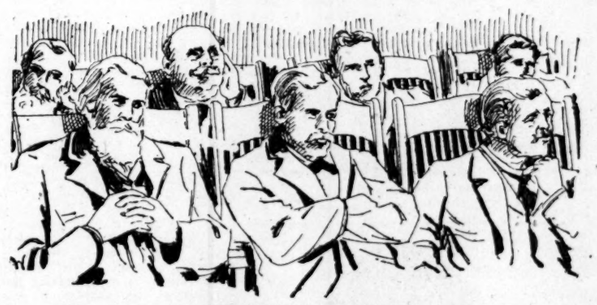
"Mr. Tolleson, the courthouse is on about the same plane with the church, both having been erected for the purpose of making men better and lifting them up to that which is higher," he said with earnestness.

"The court can protect its dignity by inflicting punishment whenever it becomes necessary. You affronted the dignity of this court this morning and assailed the lofty spirit that hovers over a hall of justice. If you will allow me, Mr. Tolleson, I will say in all kindness that you are a very aggressive man, and that if you would be less aggressive you would be a better—if I may say it—yes, a better and more popular citizen."

The merriment the crowd made over this serious and earnest lecture knew no bounds.



SOME INTERESTED SPECTATORS.



A GLIMPSE OF THE JURY.

Sick headache yields to Beecham's Pills.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Sallie V. Conwell v. Hamilton McWhorter, judge. Application for leave to file petition for mandamus.

Where a case was tried in the superior court, a motion for a new trial filed and an order passed setting a day for hearing the motion in vacation and granting the movement until the hearing to prepare and present for approval a brief of the evidence, the order further providing that if the motion was not heard on the day appointed it might be heard thereafter at a time to be designated by the judge, after five days notice to the parties, and before the arrival of the day first appointed for hearing the motion the judge before whom the case was tried and before whom the motion was returnable, and who was not the judge of the circuit including the county in which the case was tried, had resigned his office and, therefore, could take no further official action, this court will not grant a mandamus nisi requiring the judge of the circuit to show cause why he should not approve a brief of evidence tendered by counsel for movant. Under the ruling in Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia v. Miller, judge, 16 S. E. Rep. 256, 91 Ga. 83, the supreme court has no jurisdiction to grant or issue a writ of mandamus to compel a judge of the superior court to approve a brief of evidence presented to him in connection with a motion for a new trial pending in that court. If, in acting upon, or declining to act upon, the motion or brief of evidence any error subject to correction by this court should be committed it may be corrected by writ of error.

Leave to file petition for mandamus denied.

A. G. McCurry for movant.

In this case the syllabus delivered on January 27th is withdrawn and the following substituted:

Dodd et al v. Solomons & Co. et al. Before Judge Falligant. Chatham superior court.

The petition by unsecured creditors for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver, showing on its face that besides the judgment sought to be enforced by levy "there are other judgments" against the debtor, and that "petitioners are informed and believe that there are mortgages on the stock for large amounts in favor of persons to petitioners unknown," and the judgment on which the levy is founded being for the sum of one thousand dollars besides interest and cost, and the value of the stock of drugs levied upon being, according to the evidence, not exceeding $1,500, and the petition not alleging anything against the validity or bona fides of any of the judgments or mortgages to which it refers, there was no cause for enjoining a sale by the sheriff under the levy, nor for requiring him to turn over the stock of drugs to a receiver.

Judgment reversed.

McAlpin & LaRoche, for plaintiff in error. Harden, West & McLaws, contra.

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DANGER JUST AHEAD.

A Prominent Professor Speaks About the Threatening Things Abroad at This Time of the Year.

"It is surprising how many people are suffering today from so-called coughs, colds and influenza."

The remark was made by a very prominent professor, connected with one of the leading New York hospotals. Continuing, he said:

"It is not these things that are troubling people, but it is an advanced form of our old enemy, the grip. People feel out of sorts, sneeze, have pains in the muscles and bones, have no appetite, lose all interest in the world and wonder what is the matter. It is the grip; nothing else.

"Now, all such symptoms need to have prompt treatment. The attack must be met and repelled at once, or it is certain to run into something serious. I know of but one way to certainly avoid these troubles which are now so common, and that is to immediately counteract them by using a good, pure, strong stimulant. Nothing of the ordinary kind, but something pure and scientific. For this purpose nothing has ever equaled Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky, which is acknowledged today by physicians and scientific people to be the only pure medicinal malt whisky upon the market."

The words of the professor are true and they carry a wonderful meaning to many men and women who are suffering with the first symptoms of grip, or else grip in its advanced stages. For all such people we offer a word of advice, which is to take the best means to overcome these troubles and do not permit any dealer to swerve you from your purpose to have that which has proven itself by years of use to be the best and purest stimulant in the world.

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Receiver's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the superior court of Fulton county in the case of the American Press Association vs. The Atlanta Herald Newspaper Company, I will sell at private sale the printing outfit and property of said Atlanta Herald Newspaper Company, consisting of one perfecting press, [illegible] typing outfit, wetting machine, boiler, electric motor, shafting, pulleys, belting, stock of metal, ink and paper. Also the outfit of type, stands, cabinets, galleys, proofs press, etc. Also the office furniture, consisting of iron safe, desks, chairs, etc., now located at No. 48 Edgewood avenue. Sealed bids are asked for on all the foregoing, in lots or in bulk; the sealed bids to be delivered to me on or before 5 o'clock p. m., March 2, 1894. The outfit is exceptionally good, the machinery of the best make and in first-class condition. Personal inspection is invited. The terms of said bid are to be as follows: First, either all cash, or second, one-third (1-3) cash, one-third (1-3) at six months and one-third (1-3) at twelve months, with interest and approved security on deferred payments. The bids are to specify, and show what security will be offered.

S. BARNETT, Receiver.

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TEN PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., February 3, 1894.

Where to Draw the Line.

The Kentucky house of representatives comes to the defense of the democratic organization in a resolution of instruction addressed to the democratic senators who represent that state. The resolution is explained and strengthened by a long preamble, which recites the fact that the supreme court of the United States has long been controlled by republicans; that it is essential that the principles of Jefferson and Jackson should prevail in all government departments; that it is in the power of the president to put on the bench a democrat without reproach; and that it is inadvisable to select for office men of uncertain political records.

The resolution is as follows: "That we hereby request and instruct our senators in congress to vote against the confirmation of any man to a seat on the supreme court bench who cannot establish his devotion to the organization as well as to the cardinal principles of the democratic party."

This resolution was passed by a vote of 53 to 23, and only a few of the negative votes came from the democrats. There was loud applause when Speaker Carroll announced the result.

It is not likely that the meaning and intention of this action on the part of the democratic house of representatives of Kentucky can be misunderstood in any quarter. The substance of it is a protest against the confirmation of Wheeler H. Peckham, but the essence of it is a patriotic appeal to democrats everywhere to stand by their party organization, to resist all attempts to weaken it, and to defend it against all attacks, whether from enemies in the camp or outside of it.

The Kentucky resolution is timely. There never was a day nor an hour when the democratic party depended more on the activity and energy of those who sincerely believe in its principles, and who unreservedly endorse its platform pledges and declarations. The emergency, in fact, amounts to a crisis in the affairs of the party. By fraud and misrepresentation its financial pledge has been absolutely reversed. The desires of the people and the whole policy and purpose of the party with respect to the currency system of the country have been ignored and reversed, and the financial policy dictated by John Sherman has been put in operation.

Concurrently with this breaking down of democratic principles and policy, there has been a desperate attack on the democratic organization wherever the party came in conflict with independentism and mugwumpery.

In Georgia or in any other southern state where the efficiency of organization has proved to be the salvation of the social and property interests of the people any attacks on the democratic machinery, or any efforts to build up independentism, are deeply resented and ardently resisted as they ought to be. But in the south today there may be witnessed the spectacle of the patronage-touters and collar-wearers gleefully endorsing the attempt to break down the democratic organization in New York, an organization that is as necessary to the success of the national party as the unity and harmony of the democratic machinery in any state in the south.

The Kentucky resolution is a protest against the confirmation by a democratic senate of Mr. Peckham, who has been nominated to the supreme bench of the United States. It is a protest that will be joined in by every democrat who understands the true inwardness of the nomination, or who is anxious to maintain the organization of the party in New York or elsewhere.

With respect to Wheeler H. Peckham, The Rochester Union and Advertiser, a straight democratic newspaper, says that he is just as much a democrat as Lucifer is an angel in heaven—just that much and no more. Mr. Peckham's record shows that for years he has recognized no more obligation to support the democratic nominations or any action of the democratic party, than to support republican nominations or any action of the republican party.

To show that Mr. Peckham is not a democrat, but a renegade who is proud of his record, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that when Warner Miller was the republican candidate for governor of New York in 1888, standing on a platform which reaffirmed the republican national platform, force bill and all, Mr. Peckham was one of his most active supporters. Since that time he has been a constant enemy of the democracy of New York.

It is no wonder that the democrats of New York, who wrested that state from republican control in the face of vast odds, regard the nomination of Peckham to be a judge of the supreme court as an insult and would regard his confirmation as an outrage. It is no wonder that the democrats of the Kentucky house have protested against a result that would be in the nature of an attack on the democratic organization everywhere.

Surprise has been expressed that the democrats of a state that is represented in the cabinet should enter such a protest. But there is no reason for surprise. Cabinet positions do not make pocket-boroughs of the states that are represented. When a citizen of a state is placed in a cabinet it does not follow that the people of the state are to give their assent to every attack that is made on democratic interests.

The line must be drawn somewhere. The party must be saved.

Misrepresentation Running Riot.

So bitter is the feeling against the income tax among those who will be affected by it, because under it they will simply be required to bear their just part of the burden of taxation, that the opponents of the measure do not hesitate to adopt the most flagrant policy of misrepresentation to create popular prejudice against it.

The last argument of these poor, oppressed fellows, who are kicking out of the traces because they are expected to pay a just tax is that the severe democratic loss in the two special congressional elections in New York this week is directly attributable to the fact that the house had declared itself in favor of an income tax. In the desperation of their situation the anti-income tax element now seeks to make it appear that, had it not been for the favorable action of the house on this measure, the democrats would have polled their normal vote in both of the New York districts.

How absurd is such an argument in the face of the tremendous democratic losses throughout the country three months ago, before the income tax bill had been even seriously discussed, or favorably reported, by the committee. Considering the activity of the republican landslide then, the loss in the special congressional elections in New York last Tuesday is not at all surprising, and the result was brought about by the same causes which led to such widespread democratic apathy in the election last fall.

Among the masses of the people the income tax is the most popular measure now before congress. If the democrats of the senate do their duty, they will not let this feature of the tariff bill be interfered with. They should be prepared to hear all manner of misrepresentation. The enemies of the bill are desperate, and they will leave nothing undone to accomplish its defeat.

New Markets for the South.

The fact that Mexico has rapidly increased her trade with this country in the past year or two is a gratifying sign of the times. During the past six months Mexico's shipments to this country amounted to over 70 per cent of her whole trade, and the year's total showed an increase of $12,000,000 over the previous year.

When the south manufactures her entire cotton crop she will find it easy to reach out and secure the trade of all the Spanish American countries. Our conditions are favorable for the development of many great lines of manufacturing industries, and direct steamship lines from our gulf and south Atlantic ports to foreign countries can be established as soon as the proper effort is made. We can manufacture our raw material and sell the goods in foreign markets at prices which will make it out of the question for the east to compete with us. This has already been demonstrated, and we should now attempt on a large scale what we have found to be so profitable in a small way.

Even under adverse circumstances, the countries south of us continue to cultivate closer trade relations with our southern cities. We should meet them more than half way. The thing to do is to have a reunion of representative men from these countries and the cotton states at our big exposition, next year. Then we can get acquainted and study the products that will meet the requirements of home and foreign consumers, and learn something about the markets that will be most convenient and profitable for all concerned. The exposition will open an era of manufacturing, and direct trade with foreign ports. We are now in a fair way to capture the entire trade of Mexico, and if we go to work on the right line we can make Central America and South America our regular customers.

The Situation in the Senate.

Mr. Henry Clews, the New York banker, in a recent circular letter advocates the bond issue, as might have been expected, and then proceeds to give this forecast of the tariff situation in the senate:

> The tariff debate will close in the house on the 29th, and after that it will open in the senate, where the battle ground will be, every item being contested inch by inch. It is generally understood that all interests from all sections of the country which are adversely affected by the Wilson bill will have strong delegations in Washington at that time. The demonstration that will be made to fight for dear life by these representatives may not unlikely cause a full retreat of the present over-zealous backers of the movement.
>
> The protected classes will concentrate all their energies in their effort to influence the senate. They will urge the republican senators to resort to the policy of obstruction, and through their petitions and delegations they will make what Mr. Clews calls "a fight for dear life." The opponents of the Wilson tariff bill will first endeavor to separate the income tax feature from the bill, and defeat it. Then they will attack various items in the schedule and remodel the whole business on protective lines, or failing in this, they will attempt to so modify the bill as to make it practically worthless.
>
> The senate is the arena in which the decisive battle will be lost or won by the tariff reformers. The democratic senators can win the day if they will make a firm stand and yield nothing to the opposition. They must turn their backs on the lobbyists and ignore the manufactured petitions pleading for grants of special privileges and exemptions to a few favored classes.
>
> The democrats in the senate may rest assured that the passage of the Wilson bill is demanded by an overwhelming majority of the party. If some of its provisions do not fully meet the expectations of the friends of a revenue tariff, the income tax is ample compensation for any alleged deficiencies in the bill. This one feature is a long step in the direction of a just economic system under which the burden of taxation will be more equally and equitably distributed. All this is thoroughly understood by the people, and they look to the democratic senators for the relief which can only come through their united action.
>
> The reduction of the customs duties to a revenue basis removes a tremendous burden from the masses, and the tax on incomes will cause a large proportion of our taxes to be paid by the classes who are best able to pay them—the bondholders and other owners of non-productive wealth who have heretofore contributed comparatively nothing to meet the expenses of the government under whose favoritism they have built up their immense fortunes.
>
> The democratic party expects every democrat in the senate to do his duty. It is no time to trim, hedge and dodge. The Wilson bill must be passed—income tax and all!

Defeat in Victory.

The glorious victory of a democratic house one day has been followed by an inglorious defeat the day after.

When the Wilson tariff bill with the income tax feature passed the house the friends of financial relief felt encouraged, and they expected to see the committee on banking report promptly and favorably the bill repealing the tax on state bank issues. This expectation has been disappointed. The bill has been lost in the committee by a vote of 8 to 9, and the tabling of the motion to reconsider is regarded as a permanent defeat of the bill so far as the present congress is concerned.

The democratic masses will not accept this positive repudiation of one of the leading planks in the Chicago platform with anything like complacency or patience. They have urgently demanded the repeal of the state bank tax. They made it one of the planks of the party platform, and they sent representatives to Washington who were understood to stand squarely on that platform.

And now the intelligence comes that a few democrats voting with the republicans have repudiated the state bank plank which promised more genuine financial relief and prosperity than any other reform that has been suggested!

Now, when it is too late, the democrats of the country will regret that more care was not exercised in the appointment of the committee on banking. It is evident now that too many of the members are in touch with Wall street and the national banks, and to this element the defeat of the bill is entirely due.

But the issue is not settled, and the fight is only begun. In some shape it should be forced before the present congress so that the members will have to go upon the record. If they propose to destroy one of the main planks of the democratic platform the people want to know it, and they will not rest until they find out just where their representatives stand.

It is more vitally important than ever that the friends of state banks should organize and continue their campaign of financial education. If the present congress will not free the state banks from the old oppressive war tax, we must send men to the next congress who will do it.

This shameful failure to redeem a solemn pledge which was very largely the cause of the democratic victory in 1892 unfortunately comes on the heels of the announcement that there is in the New York banks an excess of $109,000,000 over the reserves, and it is known that this sum bids fair to rapidly increase week by week. The repeal of the state bank tax would have counteracted this currency congestion in the metropolis. It would have enabled every locality to provide itself with a sound home currency, and the banks of the money centers would have unlocked their vaults and put their money into circulation in the commercial and industrial channels where it is needed.

A democratic house committee has done the very thing that was most desired by the money kings of the east. It has wheeled into line with the national bank monopolists, and rejected the favorite financial reform of the party, and the old republican financial system which has enriched the east and caused almost a continuous currency famine in the south and west now becomes established at least for some time.

The people may be tricked, disappointed and delayed, but they always get there finally. They will take up the cause of state banks more vigorously than ever and push it to the front. If they cannot win in the present congress they will in the next. Make a note of that!

Even John Sherman says that Mr. Carlisle cannot pay current obligations with the gold obtained from the sale of bonds. John ought not to draw back from his scheme at this hour.

The money power announces that it is not in business for its health alone. It might have added that it is not in business for the health of the people.

The reduction of wages still continues. Hooray for unconditional repeal! Hooray for the single gold standard! In fact, hooray for the whole goldbug programme!

According to the Wall street organs the banks are not at all pleased with the nature and essence of the new bond business. Not all. They want two hundred millions, including commissions.

The democrats of Kentucky evidently believe in party organization. The democrats of Georgia strike hands with them on this.

No supporter of or sympathizer with republicans should be appointed to office by the advice and consent of a democratic senate.

The Lizzard Freres take a million of Mr. Carlisle's bonds. The "foreign gents" are hard to down.

The democratic congressmen who have helped to carry out John Sherman's financial schemes will have a good deal of old-fashioned fun when they get home.

If Editor Watterson can rent the g. of r. to a museum for a small weekly stipend he will do well to make the engagement.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Had "Gentleman Jim" Corbett stuck to his desk in that California bank he would probably be today a clerk at $20 a week. But Jim was not built for financiering on so small a scale. For two exhibitions of the noble art of self-defense, in neither of which he received a scratch, Corbett was paid some $50,000. He now has an offer of $1,000 per week to play baseball, and declares that he can gather in $80,000 or $75,000 a year from his dramatized fistic performance. It is small wonder that Corbett is elevated to the pinnacle of glory by the mass of mankind who worship success, regardless of the field in which it is achieved.

The recent French experiment upon fifty persons of both sexes, in which a machine for compression as a test of strength was used, demonstrated that the strongest man was able to produce with his right hand a pressure equivalent to eighty-five kilograms, the weakest forty, the average being fifty-six. One curious conclusion arrived at as a result of the experiment was this: The short men were all very nearly as strong as the tall ones, the average difference between groups of two sizes being only three kilograms. The force of the strongest woman of the fifty amounted to only forty-four kilograms and that of the weakest to only ten, while the average was only thirty-three kilograms.

At the close of last year the state of California had a population of 1,500,000 and since 1880 the assessed value of property has just doubled. She has the largest per capita wealth of any state in the union, and her savings banks now have on deposit $138,000,000. She ranks first among the states in the production of gold, wine, honey, oranges, almonds and walnuts and is running close to first on many other products. Last year her mines yielded gold to the value of $13,000,000 and other precious metals to the value of $7,000,000. San Francisco is now the leading whaling port of the world.

In 1857 there were 4,932 failures, against 15,508 in 1893. These figures cover the twelve months from January to December inclusive in each year. The total liabilities of the failures of 1857 amounted to $291,750,000; of those of 1893 to $382,153,676. In averages these figures give each concern that failed in 1857 liabilities of $59,154, and in 1893 of $24,513. In 1873 the average was $44,086. These deductions apparently indicate that the financial results of the panic of 1857 far exceeded any yet experienced during the present troubles. As to the testimony of the generation of 1857 regarding the hard times of that year, one will search the newspapers of those days almost in vain for a comprehensive statement of the situation. The panic prevailed during the month of October, 1857, and full accounts of it are given, but afterwards nothing was said about the hard times except incidentally. It is certain that no such amount of public charity as is now being distributed was called for that winter, and none of a private character is reported in the press. The conclusion one is led to is this, that there is more distress industrially this winter than there was in 1857-8, and less financial trouble.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Madison Advertiser indulges in this political gossip:

> "Who will represent Morgan county in the legislature next term? Who will fill the senatorial chair from the twenty-eighth district? Who will the 'bloody eighth' send to congress? These queries cannot easily be answered just at present, although not one of the above offices will go vacant for lack of some one to fill it.
>
> "Hon. R. U. Thomason can, doubtlessly, secure an endorsement for a second term if he so desires. There has also been some talk of Morgan presenting his name to the twenty-eighth senatorial convention, as her choice. Judge H. W. Baldwin's name has also been mentioned in this connection. It may be that neither of these gentlemen desire the place, and our people may be compelled to seek other timber in our senatorial woods.
>
> "There is a man who resides just on the outskirts of this city who would occupy with dignity, either the chair of the twenty-eighth district in the upper house, or the seat set apart for the 'gentleman from Morgan.' He has large interests in Madison and Morgan county, and many of his friends would like to see him in either of the above positions. His name is Colonel William A. Broughton.
>
> "Judge Lawson may have opposition, though from the present outlook, his course seems clear. His fences appear to be in excellent repair, and Putnam's gifted son will doubtlessly seek and obtain at the hands of the people of this congressional district, an endorsement for his third term in the national house of representatives. His record is before the people, and by it we suppose he is willing to stand or fall."

The Elberton Star says:

> "We speak now of the gubernatorial election in 1896, the one after Governor Evans, and say we think the people of Georgia will, by acclamation, call on Steve Clay to walk up and sit in the chair of the chief executive of Georgia. The Star would not hesitate to name him right now, but that some politicians might think it a little premature."

The Coffee Countian, published at Willacoochee, says:

> "Some are beginning to agitate the question of whether Ben Russell will represent the second for a second term. Ben's services in defeating the 'latter day mugwumps, scalawags and carpet-baggers,' as he himself termed them during his campaign, are not yet forgotten, and he should have a second term anyhow."

Discussing the senatorial race The Augusta Evening Herald says:

> "Next to a county man, we would prefer Mr. duBignon for senator. He is pure, intelligent, thorough; an orator, a statesman. His private and public life are stainless. He is in accord with the wishes of the people on public questions. He is a brilliant young Georgian, who has done yeoman service in the ranks of democracy. We would like to put Richmond county and Mr. duBignon on more intimate terms. Should Mr. duBignon decide to stand for the senate, he will meet the voters of our county and address them in public. On full acquaintance with Mr. duBignon, Richmond would appreciate him and take delight in honoring him."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

It's Springtime!

Now the big sun's fires
Bright and brighter shine;
Poets tune the lyres,
And liars bate the line.

Now the river's swishin'—
Sings a merry rhyme;
Think of four X fishin'
In February time!

Spring she is, no matter
How the prophets rule;
Fishin'! Stop your clatter,
An' keep the old jug cool!

Editor Blackburn's Daily Commercial is booming along at a lively rate. Jack Pennington is now a member of its staff.

The Kind We Don't Get.

Bills and bills forever—bills, and not a few:
Bills in legislatures, and bills in congress, too;
They class 'em, sass 'em, pass 'em, and all the country thrills,
But O, for something solid, like the old ten-dollar bills!

The Cherokee Advance building is right over the site of a gold mine. It is rumored that Editor Perry has cut a hole through the floor of his office and when he gets ahead in copy he goes below and digs for nuggets.

Got There Anyhow.

"What's all this talk about Jones's war record? He never smelt powder!"

"No; but his mule lost its voice brayin' at the surrender!"

The Coffee Countian is the name of a weekly newspaper recently established at Willacoochee.

Keep the Saw in the Log.

Still there's lots o' work to do:
Let 'em keep it well in view;
Now they've pulled the tariff through,
Let 'em pull the country, too!

Major Majors is doing excellent work on The Carrollton Times. It was never as good a newspaper as it is today.

Who's He or She?

The current issue of The New York Independent contains a very interesting story entitled, "The Elixir." This story is signed, "Dalton Whitfield," and there is considerable curiosity to know the author's real name, Dalton being the name of a Georgia town and Whitfield that of its county. Can it be possible that Will Harben is masquerading under a nom de plume?

We'll Still Be in It.

After the winter's over
(Never had much, no way!)
After the candy-pullings—
After the dance 'till day;
Still there'll be lots o' pleasure:
(Nothing old Georgia lacks.)
We'll have a brimming measure
Of county and town-dog tax!

TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

Says The Elberton Star:

> "Dirt has been broken and a large force of hands are at work laying the foundations for Elbert's new courthouse. The building will be ready for the mills of justice to commence grinding at the regular September term of court, so the contractors say."

The Covington Enterprise speaks up for its town as follows:

> "Covington is a live town and Newton a good county, possessing as many honest men and beautiful women as any section of like size on the earth. Most of our people are sober and industrious and have a warm welcome for all worthy people from abroad who come with a view of making this city or county their home."

This is good news from The Hawkinsville Dispatch:

> "Hawkinsville continues to grow in spite of the hard times, and she is going to keep right on growing until she develops into a large and flourishing city."

Says The Wrightsville Headlight:

> "A magnificent $25,000 hotel is forthcoming for Wrightsville. It is a stock enterprise, and the matter is now being judiciously and earnestly worked up by several of our leading and enterprising citizens. Therefore, this important and much-needed structure will be erected at no distant day. The site has already been selected, and the plans for the same are now in the hands of an architect."

Says The Valdosta Telescope:

> "Lowndes county and Valdosta are better off than we have admitted. We have but to turn our eyes toward the east and see the dawn of a brighter day breaking upon us."

QUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.

The Elberton Star has this queer item:

> "At Mr. J. E. Campbell's provision store some dried fruit was put in a pan in front of the store on exhibition, and the rays of the sun shining upon the pan set the fruit on fire. Mr. Mattox, the genial and efficient clerk, is responsible for this item, and he vouches for the truth of the statement."

The Valdosta Telescope tells this one:

> "The other day a young negro girl was met by an old negro woman up about Ashley's store and the usual salutations, with by-questions as to the health, peace and happiness of the families were passed.
>
> "'Does your mammy still take in washing?' asked the older.
>
> "'Yes'm,' replied the younger, 'she been doing washing for Mr. Blank down here at Mrs. —— boarding house, but he say times is too hard to have clothes washed; and I dunno what she gwine to do now.'"

The Jackson Herald tells this story:

> "An old farmer came to town last week and told a merchant he wanted some nails. The merchant told him he would sell him forty pounds of twenty-pennies to the dollar, thirty-five pounds of twelve-pennies to the dollar and thirty pounds of ten-pennies to the dollar. The farmer told the merchant he would take $1 worth of the three kinds and wanted twice as many tens as twelves and twice as many twelves as twenties. The merchant figured all over two sheets of paper and then failed to work the sum. He then said to the farmer: 'If you will work the sum I will give you the darned old nails.' So the farmer took the pencil, solved the problem for the merchant, weighed up the nails, threw them on his back and went home laughing."

At the Very Front.

From The Advertisers' Guide, New York.

While overcoming all of its rivals in its daily field, The Constitution has rapidly taken possession of a much broader field with its weekly edition. With the renewal of friendly intercourse with all sections, a feeling of interest in the south and in southern matters was created throughout the north and west. The Constitution was quick to see the opportunity, and soon came to be regarded as the typical southern newspaper. In the meantime it rapidly gained prestige in the south, and its circulation grew so rapidly that the hundred-thousand mark was reached and passed, and still the increase went on, until it now has a weekly circulation of over 150,000 regular subscribers.

The Constitution has from its beginning been noted for its marked individuality and for its efforts as a news gatherer. It was the first of the southern papers to catch the spirit of enterprise which has now become a characteristic of the new south, and it has been through its columns that some of the foremost southern authors of the day have first gained a hearing.

The paper is now the most thoroughly manned and equipped in the south, and in all its appointments ranks with the foremost of the northern and eastern papers. It was one of the first papers to adopt the new type-setting machines and now uses them exclusively. Its press and composing rooms represent an outlay of over $125,000, and every department of the paper is furnished with the latest improved outfits.

WALKS AND TALKS.

The visit of Richard Mansfield to Atlanta is an event of more than ordinary interest in the theatrical season. Mr. Mansfield is unquestionably one of the few great actors of today and he presents plays in which there are real live, human interest. He is an artist in the high sense of the word and during his career has done a great deal for his art and for the stage.

Mr. Mansfield announces an interesting change in his bill for Atlanta, stating that he will present tonight in addition to "A Parisian Romance" two acts of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. There has been a widespread desire to see him in this latter play, his work in which is considered by many one of the greatest pieces of acting the American stage has had. It is the first time that Mansfield has made such a concession as to give more than one full play at a time, and Atlanta theatergoers will doubtless show their appreciation. Few men would have done as much. In the role of Baron Chevrail Mr. Mansfield made his first great hit, and it is a piece of character acting which stands out as one of the strongest the stage has ever known. His wonderful transformation from Dr. Jekyll to Mr. Hyde in that remarkable play will be shown tonight in the portion of the play he presents. Really the bill offers an opportunity to see him in his two greatest roles.

There has been some criticism of Mr. Mansfield for presenting the same plays he presented here last season. He gives us "Beau Brummell," "Prince Karl" and "A Parisian Romance" because he considers them the three plays most likely to please. However, learning upon his arrival here that there had been the criticism referred to, he made the change announced above.

Every man who drops into Atlanta has something to say about the exposition. It shows that the people outside of the city have been deeply impressed by the movement and that they are strongly with Atlanta in this effort to make prominent the splendid resources and the great wealth of the south.

"I have been really deeply impressed," said Mr. P. B. Green, of Charlotte, who was at the Markham yesterday afternoon, "with the amount of talk I have heard of your exposition movement. I do not mean to say that I have been surprised, for nothing in the way of Atlana enterprise surprises a southerner these days. But it seems to me I have never known of any enterprise to be as widely advertised in so short a time as has this exposition. In the first place, Atlanta is not like some cities we all know of, which talk about an enterprise which is merely talk, and where the failure to act unquestionably injures the cities where this talk begins. It is different with Atlanta. While you people do a good deal of talking about Atlanta, it is not on record that you ever start an enterprise of this kind without putting it through and making a big success of it. It is the knowledge of that fact which has, perhaps, had a good deal to do with advertising the Cotton States and International exposition so widely. If there had been in your announcement any indication of doubt of the ultimate results, or if Atlanta had ever made a failure of any kind, it would, perhaps, have been different. We Carolinians feel that we have just as great an interest in your exposition as you Georgians have. While you, of course, will take the initiative and will get the direct benefits which the holding of such an exposition in your city will certainly bring, still we are certainly just as deeply interested in the ultimate results. I believe an exposition held in 1895, when everything will be better and brighter, will mean great things for the entire south; in fact, there can be no doubt of this. It will bring to the south a great deal of capital for investment and will bring about a boom in all of our industries. The south ought to go ahead, for we seem to have every advantage here. All we need is more money, and if we can show those northern fellows that we can give them value received for their money, they will come down and put it in southern enterprises."

"I live in northern Alabama which, it seems to me, is fully as greatly interested in your exposition as you people right here in Atlanta are. I believe that the resources of our state are just as great as any in the country and if we are given an opportunity to show them to capital development is assured."

The speaker was Mr. O. M. Allison, whose interests in and around Gadsden are said to be very large.

"The recent financial troubles have demonstrated the real stability of the enterprises of the south," said he, "and all we have to do now is to show eastern capital that we have a profitable field for investment and they will do the rest. I haven't seen very many Atlanta papers recently, but I feel, like everybody else in the south, that Atlanta's assurance that she is going to hold the exposition is all that is necessary. I am sure Atlanta's record warrants that assumption. You touch the button and we'll do the rest. You hold your exposition and we'll furnish the exhibits and bring visitors to your city in numbers which no southern city has ever had before."

Mr. Frank Walker, of Virginia, who was at the Aragon, says that that the people of that state are already taking a lively interest in Atlanta's exposition.

"They know, of course," said he, "that the announcement that you would hold such an exposition was sufficient to insure that it would be held. That is Atlanta's way. All the rest of the south wants to know is whether Atlanta says a thing shall be and they say, 'That settles it. Atlanta says she is going to have a big exposition and she is.'

"Yes," he continued, "the people were a little surprised at the boldness of the announcement, but their surprise has given away to admiration, as they see it is sure to be carried to splendid success. They consider that nothing which has been done in the south has done anything like as much good as this exposition will do. As a prominent tobacco man said to me the other day at Lynchburg, 'That exposition, with the sort of a showing which the tobacco men can make and will make, will unquestionably be worth a good many millions of dollars to the south in the investments which will be made in tobacco properties. All the people of the north want to know is whether tobacco can be made to pay, and if that is done they will certainly invest their money rapidly.'

"That," continued Mr. Walker, "is but one of our industies which are sure to receive manifold benefits from Atlanta's enterprise. The time is ripe for such an exposition and I am sure that the people of the entire south are with Atlanta in the big enterprise she has undertaken."

A cotton man from the lower Mississippi, Mr. J. G. Purvis, talking on the same line, said: "If it is worth that much to tobacco it is worth infinitely more to the cotton industries of the south. When the capitalists of New England come here and see what has been done in cotton manufactories and the great possibilities which it offers, you will find cotton industries springing up all over the south. There is no possible question but we ought to have our own factories and that the south, not only the men who raise the cotton but everybody else, will be benefited by the upbuilding of manufacturing of cotton goods in this section. I tell you, Atlanta deserves the thanks of every man in the south for putting on foot this movement.

"Of course," he continued, "Atlanta is the one place in the south it should be held and where, with all due respect to the other big cities, it can be made a big success. The fact of the matter is," he continued, "Atlanta is more the representative of what the south is going to be than what the south is now. Your city has gotten ahead of the rest of us, but I consider your exposition, while it will, of course, benefit you all greatly, will be of much more benefit in its effects to the entire south. I mean that every town and every city in the south will be benefited by it and will greatly benefit the entire section."

"An Admirable Article."

From The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle.

Joel Chandler Harris is receiving many deserved compliments on his article in the February Scribner's, dealing with the sea island cyclone. It is an admirable article, and its companion piece will be awaited with much interest.

WAR ECHOES.

Comment of the State Press on the Waycross Episode.

A MEMORIAL FROM TALBOTTON

To the Governor—The Political Feature of the Case—What the Papers Are Saying About It.

The governor has received a number of communications from all parts of the state endorsing his action in taking prompt steps toward suppressing the attempt to have the fight in Georgia.

One of these is quite a lengthy testimonial, which is sent from Talbotton, and is of sufficient interest to reproduce here. The letter was adopted at a minsters' meeting in that town, and the sentiments of the ministers are endorsed by many of the most prominent citizens of Talbot county. The letter reads as follows:

Talbotton, Ga., January 31.—To His Excellency, Governor W. J. Northen, Atlanta, Ga. Honored and Dear Sir: Permit us, as humble citizens of the great state of Georgia, to express our high appreciation of your protection of the fair name of our state against the blot which seemed imminent by the disgraceful conduct of the sluggers and blacklegs who have brought disgrace upon our sister state.

There is no encomium too high for you to receive from the hundreds of thousands of good people among us who are not in sympathy with the jokes which are being cracked by many of the newspapers over the country, over your heroic deed, nor with the accursed vocation and fiendish arts that are followed and plied by the prize fighters whose very touch we deem polluting, and who, from the depth of their hearts, turn from them in disgust.

It is our joy to express our continued confidence in your judgment and ability to rule our state, and approve without qualification your high and holy management of the entire affair.

To us it is a contemptible thing that men of a civilized land should hint with tamest words, that money is not well spent, that is spent in protection of morals.

In calmly reviewing the whole matter from our very souls, we say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Gold is a good thing, but there are some things even in this world worth more than gold, and if we are called upon to pay too much for gold, we had better die without it. The money you spent in showing to this country that you esteemed a good name better than great riches, was well spent. Our good name is worth more than you spent to protect it, many times told.

We do, in most unfeigned way, commend your entire course, and feel that the great God who looks down upon us with true concern, shall forever smile upon you for your manly and illustrious conduct.

We rejoice that we are the constituents of such a man. We are proud that you hold out against wrong with such steadiness, and we feel assured your vigilance and steadfastness in the right will yet evoke even from your rasping critics unqualified praise.

Permit us, honored sir, to sign ourselves your humble servants,

C. H. Hyde, pastor Presbyterian church; W. J. Robertson, pastor Methodist Episcopal church, south; L. W. Parrott, pastor Baptist church; I. F. Griffith, pastor Methodist Episcopal church, south; J. T. McLaughlin, M. G., Methodist Episcopal church, south; W. E. Mumford, M. G., Methodist Episcopal church, south.

The above letter was drafted and adopted at the regular ministers' meeting January 31, 1894, and submitted to the subscribers;

Richard H. Leonard, ordinary of Talbot county; W. J. Barnes, clerk of the superior court of Talbot county; B. A. Richards, sheriff of Talbot county; J. O. P. Collier, tax collector of Talbot county; O. D. Gorman, county school commissioner; A. P. Persons, R. A. Mizell, marshal of Talbotton; William A. Little, captain Southern Rifles; H. C. Dickson, T. H. Persons, J. R. Kimbrough, sergeant Southern Rifles; T. N. Lumsden, representative 1892-93; J. M. Mathews, mayor of Talbotton; H. B. Kimbrough, C. W. Kimbrough, W. J. Weeks, E. N. Bardwell, H. P. Candler, John M. Heath, J. P. Simpson, J. H. McCoy, R. E. Jones, L. P. Freeman, J. M. McCoy, T. M. Mahare, lieutenant Southern Rifles, Talbotton; J. T. Collier, J. F. Mathews, H. L. Gibson, corporal Southern Rifles; Robert Ward, W. H. Bryan, M. D.; G. H. Estes and L. A. Baldwin.

Only for want of time we stop the list. Many more would sign did they have opportunity.

The Political Feature of It.

The references in the papers to a possible or probable political feature in this matter seem to have been misunderstood by the people.

There is no disposition whatever on the part of Governor Northen's friends or anybody else to criticise the comptroller general for his act on the score of politics. In view of the agitation of the question of the governor's right to incur the expenses for which a warrant was drawn, the comptroller general could have done nothing else than ask for the attorney general's opinion, in order that he might be on the safe side; that is his duty. But Governor Northen's friends do claim that the agitation of the question is the work of people unfriendly to him politically and is done in view of his candidacy for the senate.

Comment of the Presses.

All of the county newspapers have something to say on the subject of the Waycross war and a very great deal of it is complimentary to Governor Northen. Here is some extracts as they came in yesterday's mail, those favorable to his act and those unfavorable:

Elberton Star: Several papers have sneered at the position Governor Northen took in guarding Georgia's soil from the profane feet of Corbett, Mitchell & Co., late of Penitentiary Alley, somewhere north or east. The Star commends the governor in that he prevented the soil of the state of Georgia from being polluted and made the dumping ground of the evil and immorality and cabal that prize fights usually carry in their wake. If these prize fights are only contests of skill, then let New York or Pennsylvania or some eastern or northern state bid for the honor of seeing and having them in their midst.

That the lesson taught by Georgia's governor is salutary is plain to him who would read.

Georgia intends to keep prize fights out of her territory.

It is well enough after all the trouble is over to criticise the governor's action and animadvert on it. But suppose Corbett, Mitchell & Co. had been run out of Florida and our Governor Northen had captured the whole lay out. What then? Eulogies on his wisdom and foresight would have poured in and the wires would have been hot with ringing messages of praise. What Governor Northen started out to do he accomplished and that was to keep Corbett, Mitchell & Co. from having a mill in Georgia, and he did that.

In regard to Governor Mitchell's action we have no comments to make, and leave criticisms to come from the people of his own state.

The money expended by the governor in keeping out of the state Corbett, Mitchell & Co. is well spent if the people of the outside world will recognize the fact that the gates of the state of Georgia are placarded:

* * * * * * * * *
* NO PRIZE FIGHTS ALLOWED IN *
* GEORGIA. *
* * * * * * * * *

If the fight between Corbett and Mitchell as described by several newspapers which I have read was a fistic encounter from a purely scientific standpoint, then I should not like to witness a prize fight where there was enmity between the parties.

Three rounds, nine minutes, and Mitchell knocked into insensibility. Will any moral, respectable, well-bred man undertake to say that such a scene is not demoralising and degrading?

We of the south want to keep our country from being sullied by scenes fit only for bullies and their ilk.

Why does not New York state encourage prize fights and let them take place on Coney Island as proposed?

The God-fearing people of Georgia stand pledged that sports and gamblers and drunkards shall not use for violation the sacred soil we love and for which we fought and bled.

We respect Governor Northen for doing that which he apprehended as right and which would have been preventive and successful if Florida had kicked Corbett, Mitchell & Co. out of its orange-scented glades.

It is well known that had the mill not occurred as scheduled at Jacksonville, the next objective point was Georgia, and the prompt action of our governor would have foiled them.

At any rate Georgia soil has not been profaned thus far, and it would be well for Corbett, Mitchell and company and other trash of the same kind to understand that prize fights will not be allowed in Georgia's territory.

Carroll Press: The press of the state is inclined to poke fun at Governor Northen for calling out the militia to keep the pugilists out of Georgia. There is no doubt, from subsequent development, that if the governor of Florida had prevented the fight from coming off in that state as he said that he would do, that arrangements had been made to "pull it off" in Georgia. If the attempt had been made "to desecrate" Georgia soil by this brutal exhibition and Governor Northen and his militia had prevented it he would have been the hero of the hour, instead of the laughing stock of the pencil-pushers. "Sich is life."

Jackson Herald: "To arms! to arms! the pugilists, the toughs, they come! they come! To the border counties at once, ye troops of Georgia, to prevent Corbett and Mitchell from fighting on Georgia soil!" exclaimed Governor Northen last week when he called out the tin soldiers of Georgia—"the troops," if you please—to go way down on the southern borders of the state to keep Corbett and Mitchell from fighting in Georgia. When the articles of agreement between the two pugilists stated that the fight would take place in either Duval or St. Johns counties, Florida, we cannot see how our beloved governor could figure it out that they were going to fight in Georgia. "The troops"—the tin soldiers—play thunder when there is no danger, but just let real danger come and they wouldn't have nerve to shoot a rattlesnake.

Valdosto Telescope: It would be interesting to know what sort of a howl would have gone up in Georgia pulpits and sanctums if Governor Northen had sat down in silence and allowed a prize fight to come off in Georgia. Had the governor of Florida done as he promised strict precautions in Georgia would have been necessary. While the governor dropped off his gubernatorial dignity, we had rather see him err in upholding the law than to see him make the blunder of turning the state over to an army of northern thugs who had been kicked out of every decent state in the union.

Athens Banner: The action of Comptroller General W. A. Wright in refusing to honor the drafts of Governor Northen for the expenses of the troops ordered out to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight from occurring on Georgia soil, places the governor in a very tight place. Mr. Wright takes the ground that there is no law for the payment of the money and Governor Northen says he will pay it out of his own pocket if the state refuses to pay it. Governor Northen did not act with the greatest amount of discretion in the world, but the people will not allow him to pay the money out of his already too small salary. The drafts of the governor for the required amounts should be paid.

Montgomery Monitor: Not as an item of news do we give it, for it is old, but as a matter of history we record it. The pig has been sheared and the fleece was not commensurate with the squeal. Corbett is still the champion. The Mitchells are all whipped, and the Duval Club has the Call on the Florida governor. The battle of the wine skins is obscured and our own illustrious Northen has brought the campaign of the "border counties" to a "glorious" termination at the battle of the swamps. Bowden whipped the Florida Mitchell, Corbett whipped the Englishman and Northen whipped the big rumor. Bully! It reminds us of the battle of Big Hash at Tesentel Gap in 1864. When Gevornor Mitchell gets back from the Bermuda islands and gets his coat on we believe we will tell about that. But for the present "let us have peace." But, seriously, if Governor Mitchell had done what he could and ought, what he said he would, and what everybody believed he would do, declare martial law at the last moment and stop the fight in Florida, then it would have come off in Georgia, had it not been for the very course that Governor Northen pursued. In that case everybody would have lauded our governor to the skies.

Tennille Chronicle: The politicians of Georgia and some of the newspapers are howling and making all kind of criticism about Governor W. J. Northen calling out the state troops to prevent the sluggers from fighting on Georgia soil. If Governor Northen had sit still and the fight had been brought to Georgia soil the same set of men would have criticised him just the same. Now here is the question, why did they not fight north, in New York? No, they could not because they claim the north is too much civilized to allow prize fights. But they must come to the bloody south and disgrace our sunny south. From this alone every man in Georgia should say three cheers for Governor Northen. And this is not all, they would not have fought in Georgia for the Georgia troops would not have deserted, and Governor Northen would have said "shoot," and somebody would have got hurt. Let them stay in the north where they came from and do their fighting, not come to the "bloody south" as they call it. A disgrace to Florida and three cheers for Governor Northen and his noble soldiers.

Madison Advertiser: Governor Northen was needlessly alarmed over the Corbett-Mitchell fight, but did his duty in the matter, as he always does.

Barnesville Gazette: If Corbett and Mitchell had undertaken to fight in Georgia none doubt that Governor Northen would have stopped them. There was no foolishness in what he did. We think he can well afford to submit to the criticism which some are disposed to pass upon him.

INSURANCE FOR THE POLICEMEN.

Sergeant Jennings Suggests a Company Composed of Policemen.

Just now the Atlanta policemen are much sought after. They are being persistently pursued by representatives of insurance companies that have prepared special plans for insuring the members of the department, as a body, against accident or death.

Propositions have been received from more than a dozen companies, and every watch has been addressed no less than a score of times by enterprising agents. No plan yet submitted has proven generally satisfactory, and a suggestion has been made by Sergeant Jennings that the Police Relief Association start an insurance company with the money now in its treasury. This proposition has met with considerable approval among the men.

Stub Ends of Thought.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Talent controls genius.

An ounce of action is better than a pound of sentiment.

Work is an investment; rest the dividends.

Hope drags the wagon up hill.

Reformation begins at home.

Most men would prefer to be remembered as knaves than as fools.

Cupid claims all or nothing.

The stars are the punctuation marks in the poetry of the heavens.

Theology never gave a crust of bread to the hungry.

Two souls with but a single thought want that thought doubled.

ROBBED A REGISTER.

A Robber Conceals Himself in Mr. S. Marion's Store.

CARRIED OFF $150 AND SOME GOODS

A Lady Has a Lively Experience with a Burglar—The Daily Record of Burglary.

The daily record of burglaries continues to grow in size despite the fact that the police and city detectives are on the qui vive.

Yesterday produced its full quota of robberies and burglaries. One of the robberies reported was the work of a very bright and original genius, and the detectives are unable to decide whether it is a case of burglary or a case of robbery.

When Mr. S. Marion, the prominent Marietta street merchant, opened his store yesterday morning he at once discovered that it had been entered during the night. A hurried investigation revealed the fact that the cash register had been robbed of its entire contents, $150 in cash and some papers. Other articles of merchandise were missed also.

The peculiar feature of the robbery was the fact that no place by which the robber could have entered the building could be found. There was no sign of broken doors or windows; the rear door merely slightly ajar. This door is fastened from the inside by means of a cross-bar, and to remove this bar from the outside would be an impossibility.

Mr. Marion reported the matter to the city detectives and asked that an officer be detailed to look into the case. It is his theory that the robber concealed himself in the building before the store was closed at night and when all was quiet proceeded to rob the cash register. The detectives are working on the case.

A lady residing at 452 Piedmont avenue, has had two rather unpleasant experiences with a burglar which are now being investigated by Detective Wooten. Night before last she was awakened by some one at the window, and getting up she discovered a man pulling open the blinds. She frightened him and he ran.

Again last night she was disturbed in the same way, and she gave the burglar a lively reception. He had succeeded in getting the blinds loose at the bottom when discovered by the lady. She had made preparation for another visit, in view of the visit of the night before, and quietly stepped out where she could get a good view of the robber and fired at him twice. She took good aim, and it would not be a matter of surprise if a wounded burglar should be captured. The burglar managed to run away, however.

Detective Wooten has been investigating the case, and last night an officer was stationed near the house to lie in wait for the robber.

The robbery of Mrs. Eichberg's home at 210 South Forsyth street, is being investigated by the detectives. It was reported yesterday, and the officers believe it to be a part of the work of the gang of burglars that have been doing the city this week.

Mrs. Adair's boarding house at 91 Loyd, was also burglarized night before last. An overcoat and several articles of clothing were stolen.

CITY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A DAMAGE SUIT.—A suit for damages to the extent of $1,000 was filed yesterday in the office of the clerk of the superior court by Mrs. Mary A. Smith. It is brought against B. C. Summer, who, the plaintiff alleges, entered her house in order to satisfy a laborer's lien and took illegally therefrom a portion of her household furniture, for which act she claims damages.

AGAINST THE CITY.—James Wilson filed a damage suit yesterday against the city of Atlanta for $3,000. Wilson, as stated in the petition, was walking quietly and peacefully along Gilmer street when he fell into an open sewer hole which crippled him up.

HAS EXPIRED.—The regular time for the adjournment of Judge Lumpkin's court has already expired by two days but the judge is holding over out of respect for Judge Clark's court and will adjourn with it.

PAYING OUT PENSIONS.—Ordinary Calhoun has been busy this week paying out pensions to the widows of confederates. About twenty-five applied yesterday.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The Atlanta Sunday School Workers' Normal Association will meet tonight at Trinity Methodist church at 8 o'clock. Every Sunday school teacher or worker is requested to attend.

CUSTOM HOUSE CURRENTS.

"General Gordon will have the largest audience ever drawn by a lecture in Atlanta," said Major John F. Edwards, in the postmaster's office yesterday afternoon. "The fact that he had 8,000 to hear him in Washington city will guarantee him a regular ovation in his own home. As the greatest living general of the late war, and one of the finest speakers of the nation, he is the only man in America who is capable of doing justice to 'The Last Days of the Confederacy.' As one of the old veterans, I am looking forward to the speech with a great deal of pleasure. I expect to get me a lemon that day in order to have my voice ready for the old yell. The lecture will be held at the Grand next Thursday evening and every old soldier in Atlanta ought to hear it.

Judge Newman is out of the city for several days and will not return until after mardi gras.

Anna Eva Fay.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings Miss Anna Eva Fay will give an exhibition of her powers as a spirit medium. She accomplishes feats which are really remarkable and her performances have never received any natural explanation. Herrmann, the great conjurer, once announced his intention of exposing her, but when the time for the test came he failed to put in an appearance. She does many things which are out of the ordinary and has received the most flattering notices from the press of the principal cities of the United States and Europe, in all of which she has appeared. She allows a committee of inspection, chosen by the audience, to remain on the stage during most of her feats. In her seances, forms, hands and faces are seen and recognized by the audience, tables appear in mid air, a spirit hand answers all questions, twenty or thirty communications are received for persons in the audience, flowers are materialized and passed to ladies by hands plainly seen and other manifestations of a remarkable character are given.

Special matinee on Wednesday.

The Looking Glass Today.

The Looking Glass, Atlanta's new weekly, makes its debut at 1 o'clock today. It will be profusely illustrated and review the current topics of the week in a lively, spicy manner. It will be modeled somewhat after the New York satirical papers, with a large central cartoon and another on the front page, but will be entirely local in character. Its advent is awaited with great curiosity.

IN all receipts for cooking requiring a leavening agent the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

ON A GREAT BOOM.

The Managers of Peachtree's Business and Literary University.

SAY THAT TIMES ARE IMPROVING

An Insight of the Workings of the Southern Shorthand and Business University on Peachtree.

Learn business, for good times are returning as sure as the world, and, if you are lacking in your business qualifications, you will walk the streets for many months seeking employment, while those who have equipped themselves with a general business education will be the fortunate ones in supplying the constantly increasing demand for competent business men and women.

The Southern Shorthand and Business University located in "The Grand," on Peachtree street, is doing an immense business, since its removal to its elegant new home, and perhaps there is no other business concern in a better position to understand the business outlook of the country than this institution.

"Yes," said the managers, "business in all channels in improving right along. Our correspondence reach every state in the union and the business men are sending their sons and daughters to us from all over the country to be better equipped in a business way, in order, they say, to be of greater assistance to them in their increasing business. More than a hundred have entered our university since the first of January and there is not a day that new ones are not coming in.

"Another favorable indication is the unusual heavy demand we are having for office assistants. This week we have received eight or ten calls for good stenographers and bookkeepers. The merchants are increasing their force and re-employing those whom they were compelled to suspend a few months ago on account of dull times.

"We believe that the coming fall will be the most prosperous one in all lines of business that we have had in many years, and the fathers of our boys and girls realizing this will be the case are sending them to us for a good business education in order that they may be ready to cope with the business world."

"You certainly have elegant quarters."

"Yes, we do not wish for any better or more suitable. Every room has been finished and equipped under our own supervision and according to our plans, consequently the various apartments are peculiarly suited to our purposes.

"About the evening of the 9th instant we intend to throw our university open for public inspection, as we desire the people of the south and especially Atlanta to see what a grand institution we have been successful in establishing here in the great southern metropolis."

Governor Northen will deliver a short address on that occasion and all are cordially invited to be present.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED APPLICANTS

The Competitive Examination at the Custom House Next Tuesday.

A competitive examination will be held at the custom house next Tuesday morning.

On account of the number of applicants it will be impossible to complete the examination in one day. The class will have to be divided—half of the applicants taking the examination on Tuesday and the other half on the Wednesday following.

All of the applications which will be entitled to consideration have been received. The law provides that all who desire to compete for places must submit their application within a specified time before the examination.

Under this rule as many as 172 names have been enrolled. The places to be filled are those of clerks and mail carriers in the United States building.

"There is not a single colored man among the number of applicants," said Dr. Fox, yesterday afternoon. "This is a most unusual occurrence, and if I am properly informed it has never been the case before in this department."

"Are there any young ladies among the applicants?" the question was asked by the reporter.

"Yes," replied the postmaster, with a smile. "If you feel inclined you may drop in and pay us a visit."

With that he gave a chuckle, as if he had gotten the best of the interviewer, and went on with his writing.

The examination will be conducted by the local board, with Mr. Blodgett as chairman and Mr. Thibadeau as secretary. As heretofore, the examination will be conducted in the circuit courtroom.

BITS OF CAPITOL NEWS.

The governor yesterday issued an order offering a reward of $150 for the arrest of S. P. Kidd, who killed William Bullock, of Madison county, on the 21st of January.

The Greenville bank has been appointed the state depository for Greenville.

The Planters' bank, of Americus, and the Bank of Fort Gaines have made their bonds as state depositories.

Lieutenant Colonel Levy insists upon the acceptance of his resignation as commander of the Fifth battalion. When the resignation was first received he was urged by the adjutant general to withdraw it, pending the election which has been ordered for the new Sixth regiment, of which this battalion is a part. It was hoped that he would hold on, but yesterday he wrote the adjutant general saying that his business would not permit him to continue in the position and insisting upon his resignation.

No other sarsaparilla has equaled Hood's in the relief it gives in severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

WALKER—The relatives, friends and acquaintances of Mr. Frank H. Walker are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services from his late residence, McMillan street (near Church) on Saturday the 3d instant, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Funeral car leaves Bellwood 10:30 a. m. Interment Hollywood cemetery.

TANNER—Died, February 2, 1894, at his home in this city, William J. Tanner. The funeral will take place at 2:30 o'cock on Sunday, the 4th of February, from his residence, 93 Fort street. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers and to meet at the undertaking rooms of Patterson & Co., on Sunday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock: Charles E. Currier, Phil Dodd, William Erskine, McD. Wilson, J. P. Northrop, W. C. Herndon, J. W. Goldsmith, W. R. Dimmock, T. J. Hightower, W. A. Heath, Robert Ormond, — — Williams.

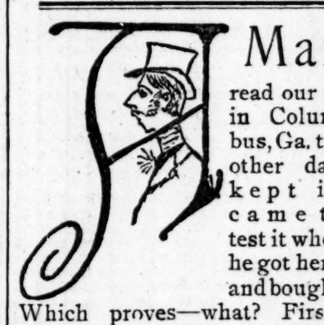
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Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard



A Man read our ad in Columbus, Ga. the other day, kept it, came to test it when he got here, and bought. Which proves—what? First: That we are selling our Suits and Overcoats at such prices that a man who wants to get, not only the most, but the best that he can for his money, can buy more and better clothes here than elsewhere. Second: That we always do exactly what we advertise. Some few excellent Suits from last season—those we told you of in yesterday's paper—to go at the $10 price. Today is the last day of the boys and children's Suits at half-price. That sale closes tonight. Better come in today and see if you want to profit by these prices.

HENRY L. ROSENFELD,
24 Whitehall St., Cor. Alabama.

Jacobs' Pharmacy is open for business.

BOLLES, THE STATIONER
53 Peachtree Street,
Directly Opposite Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Blank Books and Office Supplies. Bibles. Prayer Books, Games, etc. All the periodicals of the day. Postage stamps for sale. Out of town orders promptly attended to



KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

The Climax
Tremendous Reductions

We mean to finish February with tables practically empty. No matter what the values have been, or ought to be, as the market stands, today begins the wind up of all the lots of fine things we've lately received from our factory.

Prices Universally Reduced!

For everything, whether people know the values, or not, is the main secret of the present rapid movement of our Clothing.

Elegant, rich, graceful, luxurious garments and we don't even try to get regular fair prices. Trade has needed coaxing since the winter began, and this is the most convincing coaxing possible:

Trousers, : : : Extra Discounts.
Overcoats, : : Extra Discounts.
Ready-made Suits, : : Extra Discounts.
Merchant Tailoring, Extra Discounts.

There Are No Exceptions

New Spring Goods will soon be arriving and we must make ready for them. The most expensive qualities have been made popular by our revised prices. They have passed to the ownership of buyers at prices never touched before. The impressions of phenomenal values have been realized in actual purchases.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Cor. 9TH AND E. STS. N. W. ATLANTA, GA., 15-17 WHITEHALL ST. BALTIMORE, FACTORY, 213 W. GERMAN ST.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

DULL DAY IN MACON.

The City's New Sewers Occupy Much of the Public Attention.

GEORGIA ROCK TO GO TO FLORIDA

Solicitors for Subscriptions to the Exposition Report That They Have Met with Gratifying Success.

Macon, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The Georgia Quincy Company, of Macon, has just closed a big contract with the United States government for about $82,000 of rock to be used in building jetties at the mouth of the St. John's river. The stream is to be narrowed considerably by raising stone walls on either side of the river and making the volume of water pass through a narrower space. The velocity of the stream will be increased and the sand carried out to sea. The rock to be quaried and furnished by the Quincy Granite Company will be transported over the Georgia Southern road to Palatka, Fla., and from there towed by the road on barges to the mouth of the St. John's river and dumped into the water. The Georgia Southern will make its freights about $100,000. All the stone is to be furnished within eighteen months. The rock will make 6,000 carloads. About 2,000 carloads will be obtained at a quarry on the Georgia Southern, and 4,000 will come from a quarry on the Macon and Birmingham road, a few miles above Macon. The entire shipment will go over the Georgia Southern. Quite a number of parties were bidders to furnish the stone.

Bids for Stone.

In conformity with previous announcement, tomorrow is the last day that sealed bids will be received for all necessary curbing, flagging and belgian blocks to be used in the city of Macon for the year 1894. It is expected that there will be a number of bidders.

Macon's New Sewers.

There is quite a demand for the plans and specifications for Macon's proposed new sanitary sewerage system. Inquiries for them are coming from all parts of the country. The city has voted $200,000 to be expended on the work. Sealed proposals to build the sewers will be received by the board of public works until noon, February 26th. There will be about forty-two miles of sewerage. The work will be let either as a whole or in five sections. All bids must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of each bid as a guarantee that if any bid is accepted a contract must be entered into within seven days after notification of award, and the performance thereof fully secured. An approved bond will be required of the successful bidder or bidders in the sum of 50 per cent of the contract price to secure the well and true performance of the contract. Approximate estimates of the work proceeds will be rendered by the engineer semi-monthly, on the 1st and 15th, and 75 per cent of said estimate will be paid by the city treasurer in cash on the 10th and 25th of the month following.

Macon Exposition Company.

There was a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting this afternoon of the committee of fifty that has in charge the organization of the Macon Exposition Company. The main object of the meeting this afternoon was to hear from the sixteen subcommittees which were appointed to canvass the city for subscriptions to the capital stock of the company. The committees reported most gratifying success and the indications are that the necessary capital stock will be readily subscribed and the exposition in conjunction with the state fair, be made a splendid exhibition. The people of Macon have entered enthusiastically into the matter.

Who Will Be Alderman?

If an election is ordered to choose a successor to Alderman Pearson, deceased, who will be candidates? Mr. Pearson represented the first ward and while his successor must be taken from the first ward, the whole city will vote on the question. Among the names suggested as candidates are ex-Alderman T. O. Chestney, Sam Everett, John Walker, ex-Alderman DeWitt McCrary, Frank Tharpe and others. The contest, if one occurs, will be highly interesting.

SENATOR COLQUITT WRITES.

He Does Not Want Unfriendly Legislators Elected.

Rome, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The Tribune will print this tomorrow: "Those who counted Senator Colquitt out of the race for the succession have been counting without their host. There is no longer any doubt that he will make the race if we may judge from his own expressions. These statemnest are based on a letter received yesterday by a gentleman in this city who is a personal friend of the senator. This letter is before the writer hereof, and from it the following extracts are taken:

"'I find this telegram in the columns of The Constitution. If the correspondent is correct every possible competitor for the senatorship in Georgia has a champion at Rome except myself. Am I so completely ignored in Rome as not even to have my name mentioned. I have though, and think now, it is premature to discuss this question, but it seems others are discussing it and I feel a natural concern that commtatals should be made in advance of the proper time for considering the question. I have not declared myself as a candidate, but my friends have a right to suppose I will be unless I withdraw from the race. All I have to ask of them at present is that if they can prevent it, they will not allow candidates for the legislature to be selected with a view of opposing me.'"

Sons of Veterans.

Elberton, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The Sons of Veterans' Association of Elbert county gave the first public entertainment at Smith's opera house last night. The programme was admirably arranged and consisted of several appropriate recitations by young ladies, interspersed with music by Mrs. Hester and others.

Colonel W. F. Jones, president of the association, and Colonel J. P. Shannon were the speakers for the occasion.

The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

The recent unique elopement of B. Earl Nice from the Germantown almshouse with a girl named Miller was officially forgiven yesterday. The board of managers of the poor of Germantown met and received Nice's application for readmission to the institution. His petition was granted upon the board's express stipulation that he should "behave himself in future and cause no further trouble."

Money Has Wings

which should be clipped by judicious economy. Why pay fancy prices for table butter? There is a satisfactory substitute on sale.

SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE

meets the requirements of the most fastidious, at a moderate price. Use it on the table; use it for fancy cooking.

Wholesale by Armour Packing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, U. S. A.

HAPPILY SETTLED.

The Georgia Railroad Adjusts the Trouble with Its Men.

CONDUCTORS STAND BY THEMSELVES

Judge Roney Makes Two Temporary Receivers Permanent—Hankinson, the Rioter, Returns with the Sheriff.

Augusta, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—"The men are happy, I am happy and all are happy," said Superintendent Brand, of the Georgia road, today. "There are to be no labor troubles on the Georgia road. Everything is arranged." It will be remembered that when Chiefs Arthur and Sargent were here some time ago the trouble between the Georgia railroad and the conductors, firemen and engineers was not definitely settled. Portions of it were left in statu quo, pending the return of Major John W. Green to the road. Major Green did not return to the road and Acting General Manager Scott became general manager. During the last six or eight days the representatives of the labor organizations concerned have been endeavoring to secure the final settlement of the questions at issue. Their call on the general manager resulted in a conference with the superintendent and master machinist, Captain Scott not being present.

Superintendent Brand declined to make any statement of the points at dispute or the items of settlement, holding that the arrangement between the road and its employes was private business. The engineers, the firemen and the conductors heretofore have been acting in concert—that is, these three organizations had contracted to make common cause. This triple alliance has been broken. The conductors have withdrawn from the compact.

Made Permanent Receivers.

The Mullarky & Harty case, which has occupied the attention of Judge Roney since Wednesday, was concluded this morning. After the failure the judge appointed Messrs. Hamilton Phinizy and P. J. O'Connor temporary receivers and issued an order requiring the creditors to show cause why the receivers should not be made permanent. The preferred creditors objected to the appointment of a receiver and wished the goods to be sold subject to the mortgages. This was opposed by the other creditors, who attacked the validity of some of the mortgages filed, and held that some titles could not be given to the stock if the sale was made by the sheriff. Judge Roney decided today to make the receivers permanent. He will instruct them to sell the goods and hold the money in trust until the validity of some of the claims is determined by a jury.

Goes Without a Requisition.

There was a hitch today over the conveying back of Josh Hankerson to South Carolina. Hankerson is one of the Rouse bridge rioters who killed Mr. Paul Green, and was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Augusta police. Sheriff Alderman, of Aiken county, South Carolina, arrived in the city today to take charge of the prisoner. He met with a stumbling block, however, in Henry Hammond, who voluntarily interested himself as attorney for the negro. Mr. Hammond insisted that nothing should be done irregularly, and conferred with the prisoner. It seemed to be the fear of the prisoner that he would be lynched en route to Aiken jail. Sheriff Alderman gave an assurance of his willingness and ability to land his man safely in the jail, and Chief Hood signified his willingness to place at the sheriff's disposal any guard that it was thought necessary. On this showing the prisoner simplified matters by agreeing to accompany the sheriff to Aiken jail without a requisition. He signed a statement to that effect in the presence of witnesses and was carried over to Aiken this afternoon. Sheriff Alderman says that there is no danger of the man being lynched.

DR. HINKLE PROSTRATED.

The Shock of the Verdict Unnerves Him and He Is Not Moved.

Americus, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—This morning Dr. J. B. Hinkle was found to be quite prostrated from the effects of the shock of yesterday's verdict, which he bore so unflinchingly at the time. A physician was called in to see him. The sheriff prepared a secure cell for the prisoner today in consequence of the verdict and was about to remove him when the counsel made an application to judge Fish for permission to let Dr. Hinkle remain in the United States prisoners' room, where he has been for thirteen months. The judge signed an order to the sheriff to permit the two doctors Hinkle to remain where they are for the present. It is thought that Dr. A. B. Hinkle will be tried week after next, as witnesses are being held here awaiting the trial.

FOOTBALL ON THE 22d.

Savannah's Team Agrees to Come to Atlanta and Play.

Savannah, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Manager Hallingan, of the Savannah football team, received a letter from Manager Haskell, of the Atlanta team, today making an offer with regard to a game to be played there on Washington's birthday. Manager Hallingan has accepted the terms of Atlanta's team and his men will go in training. The boys will have "Kid" Ivenchard with them, a brother of Princton's captain. They are all in fair trim and will put up a good game.

Change in Surgeons.

Savannah, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Dr. S. E. Cofer, of the marine hospital service here, has been ordered to Mobile and has been succeeded by Dr. J. H. White from Hamburg. Dr. White was formerly located here before he was ordered to Hamburg about a year ago.

Preparing to Take Charge.

Savannah, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Receiver E. E. Jones, of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad, recently appointed by Judge Newman in Atlanta, was in the city today, looking after the accounts of the road, preparatory to taking charge as soon as the court orders Receivers Comer and Lowry to turn it over to him.

By Popular Subscription.

Savannah, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The bondholders of the Tybee railroad and property holders of the island held a meeting here today and decided to raise money to repair the Tybee road by popular subscription among themselves and among the people of Savannah. They will not ask a donation, but will endeavor to place all the receiver's certificates among themselves and others interested in the rebuilding of the property. Several large subscriptions have already been made and an attempt will be maue to dispose of the certificates here as soon as possible in order to commence building at once. The bids for doing the work are all a little less than $32,000.

FUN FROM GEORGIA WEEKLIES

The Madisonian tells this story:

"Two of our neighbors had a falling out the other day when one remarked to the other: 'This is my land clean down into h—l.' The reply was: 'Yes, and the first thing you know you will be on the other side of your plantation.' A calm followed."

The Albany Herald sings this encouraging song:

"Hog and hominy all the year,
Hear those spare-ribs fry;
Right hand partners, hands all 'round,
Good times comin' bye-and-bye."

Here's a leading question from The Quitman Free Press:

"What is it within us that makes the whole human family go wild over a prize fight? Is it the innate love of blood or a desire to see the best man win?"

The editor of The Dawsonville Advertiser makes this acknowledgement:

"J. J. Swofford, a miller of county fame, sent the printer a grist this week on subscription. Jonas is just as regular and as punctual to pay for his paper as he is to toll the grist that he grinds.

W. J. TANNER DEAD.

He Passed Away at His Home Yesterday at Noon.

FORTY YEARS AN ATLANTA CITIZEN

He Was Known to Everybody—Was the Senior Member of the Old Firm of Tanner, Currier & Heath.

At the old family homestead, on Fort street, where his father resided for many years before him, Mr. W. J. Tanner, one of Atlanta's best known citizens, and, until recently, one of the leading wholesale merchants of the city, breathed his last on yesterday afternoon.

He was in the full control of all his faculties until just before he died.

His last act, in spite of his depleted strength and the consciousness that he was slowly wasting, was to light his own cigar. This he did as usual, by striking a match on an object near at hand. After the enjoyment of this luxury, in which he frequently indulged, he called the members of his family about him, gave them to understand that he was perfectly resigned and



MR. W. J. TANNER.

happy and desired them to know that his only regret was in leaving those he loved.

The clock pointed exactly to the hour of noon when Mr. Tanner breathed his last, and the heart of one who was always true to the welfare of Atlanta was forever silent.

Perhaps no man who ever lived in Atlanta was better known than Mr. Tanner. He was genial and clever-hearted, a familiar character by reason of those elements of popularity which made him everybody's friend. All the public gatherings of the city held to discuss the questions of the day, including matters of finance, trade and politics, were sure to include him among the number. He always took an active part and was known to all his friends as "Bill" Tanner.

That "Bill" Tanner, genial, happy-hearted "Bill" Tanner, has passed out from the view of those who knew him, never to return their salutation in the old familiar way, is a truth that is difficult to realize and one which carries with it a profound and real sorrow.

Mr. Tanner's Illness.

Mr. Tanner, immediately prior to his death, had been a constant sufferer for eleven weeks.

His decline in health, however, began about five years ago. At that time he received a painful visitation of the grip and for several weeks was in a very critical condition. When he finally regained his feet and was able to resume his work he was not oblivious of the fact that he was not a well man. He was satisfied that he was not, and moreover feared that he would never be again. The disease had settled upon his lungs and left them in a very weak condition.

It was the consciousness that he was not equal to the demands of his large business that induced him to retire from the commercial ranks of the city two or three years ago. He was the senior member of the firm of Tanner, Currier & Heath and was recognized as a business man of superior qualifications and ability.

About the 1st of last November Mr. Tanner was obliged to take his bed. From the start he seemed to realize the dangerous character of his suffering and entertained but little hope of his recovery.

Frequent visits, however, from his friends cheered him up and throughout his sickness he was in the very best of spirits. He never refused to see any one who called and was glad that his friends thought enough of him to inquire into his condition. A day or two before his death he gave them to understand that he was steadily growing weaker and he knew the end was close at hand.

Among his frequent visitors was Rev. V. C. Norcross. He had frequent and earnest talks with Dr. Norcross, and all of them betrayed a spirit of the most abiding faith and reliance in the word of God. He gave the minister a glowing testimony in this respect, and his final hours were full of hope and confidence in that secure reward reserved for him in the better world.

He had a word of parting for each member of the family, his wife and brother, Judge Henry Tanner, being tenderly remembered.

Sketch of Mr. Tanner.

Had Mr. Tanner lived until the 26th of April he would have reached his fifty-fifth year.

He was born in Henry county, Georgia, on the 26th of April, 1839. His education was derived from Bowdon college, Alabama, and from the schools of the immediate vicinity.

Mr. Tanner was one of six children, three sons and three daughters. His father, Judge J. B. Tanner, was a man of inuence and sterling character.

In 1855 Mr. Tanner, who was then a young man, intent upon making his way in the world, came to Atlanta. The war, nowever, interfered with his plans and he was obliged to go to the front. After the war was over he returned to Atlanta and secured a position with P. & G. T. Dodd. He was afterward taken into the firm which he never left until the firm of Tanner, Currier & Heath was organized.

This firm was recognized as one of the most successful business houses of the city. They did a large amount of business and sold to all of the adjoining states. The firm dissolved, however, about five years ago.

The last business engagement of Mr. Tanner was that entailed by the receivership of Wyly & Greene. He managed the affairs of the business in a most praiseworthy manner.

Mr. Tanner was given to acts of charity, and the poor were never turned away from him. His acts of benevolence were frequent and manifold, and his name will be gratefully remembered by the hundreds who have felt and partaken of his bounty.

A wide community of friends, extending over Georgia, and the south, will mourn the passing away of this good citizen and many will be the expressions of cordial sympathy that will go out to the sorrow-stricken family.

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—No. 8 Highland avenue, two-story, eight rooms, hot and cold water and all conveniences; immediate possession. Charles Z. Bialock, owner, 23½ Whitehall street. dec31-tf

FOR RENT—67 Windsor street, nice ten-room house, water and gas. Price $30. Apply W. H. Sharp, 71 Whitehall street. sat sun.

FOR RENT—One eight-room house, 41 Cone street. Apply to R. C. Mitchell, 383 Marietta street. sat su.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Four desirable rooms for offices. Apply 33½ Whitehall st. feb1 3t

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at 11 Cone street, one block from postoffice; hot and cold baths.

A VIGOROUS POLICY.

One True Source of Personal Force and Courage.

Tremendous Capacity for Accomplishing Work—Vigorous Digestion and Calm Nerves Accomplish All—Paine's Celery Compound a Remedy that Does the World Good.

The admiration accorded certain public men is due to their splendid moral courage.

Great moral courage and determination are impossible without a sturdy digestion, a healthy liver, and a vigorously nourished nervous system. No one can imagine a Reed, Hill, Cleveland, Russell or any great champion of his party in parliamentary debate with a badly nourished brain, a weak digestion, and shaky nerves. Only the healtny man, whose organs are doing their duty, is firm, convincing, magnetic, courageous.

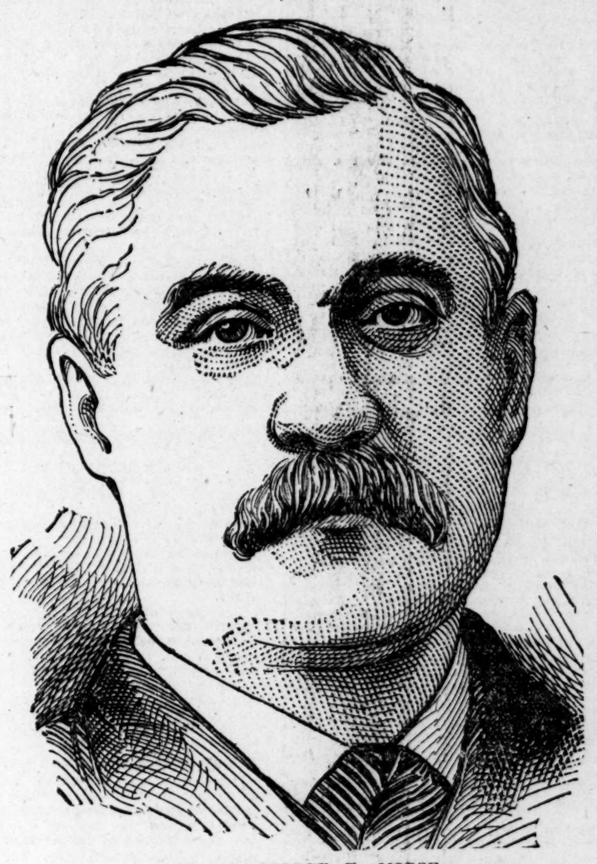
A man of ideas needs sound health to carry them out, and a clear, cool brain is better than a shaky one, however brilliant. The men who can work long hours under pressure win success and fame or failure depends oftener on a strong stomach, healthy nervous system and plenty of reserve force than on great intellectual power.

Be well. Get rid of liver and kidney weakness. Paine's celery compound will take away the sickly, depressed, unambitious feeling that comes with dyspepsia, disordered liver, and nervous weakness. Paine's celery compound will fill the veins with blood that is red and rich in food for every vital organ. The first noticeable effect of Paine's celery compound is the immediate improvement of appetite and gradual gain in weight. This remarkable remedy sets to work at once to nourish nerve centers and purify the blood of harmful humors. It was the belief of Professor Phelps, of Dartmouth college, the discoverer of celery compound, and he so stated to his classes at Dartmouth college that only when the system is perfectly nourished in tissue, blood and nerve centers, is it possible to drive out the special disorders from important organs like the liver, kidneys, heart and stomach.

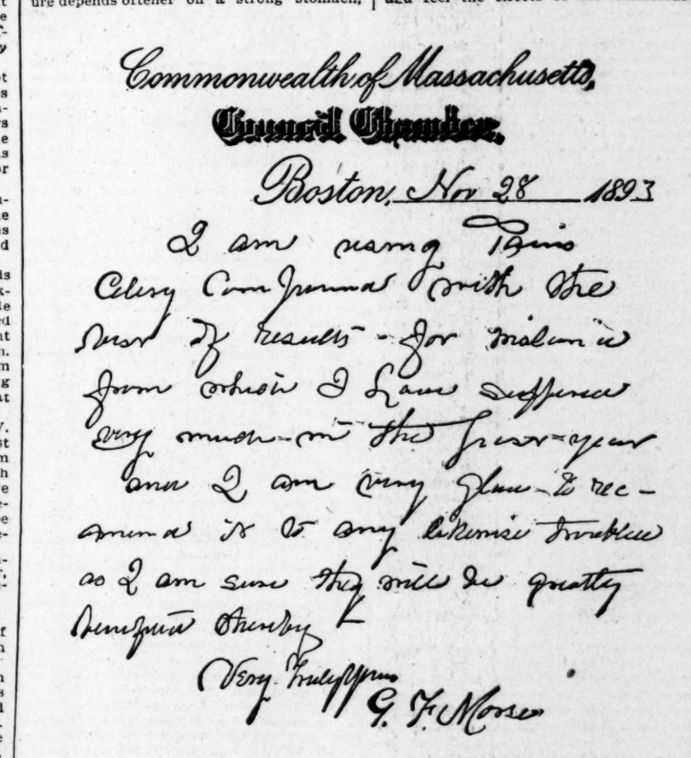
Paine's celery compound today sustains the strength of thousands of hard-worked men and women who cannot take vacations and feel the effects of the unnatural demands made upon their strength and nervous energy.

Paine's celery compound is the greatest blood and nerve remedy that has ever in the history of medicine come within the reach of plain, hard-working people.

Hon. George F. Morse, one of the most prominent of the governor's council of Massachusetts, is one of the Bay State's most substantial manufacturers and business men, a veteran of the late war, a popular and conservative citizen. His autograph letter is of interest to every one.



COUNCILOR GEORGE F. MORSE.

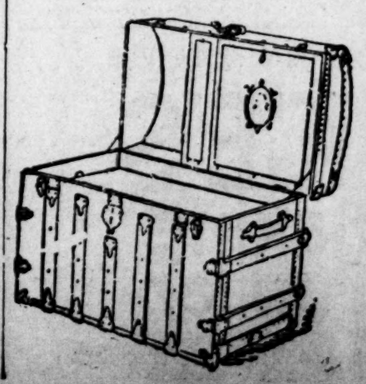


AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER.

CHOICE NEW SEEDS, GATHYRUS' SYLVESTRES

The new perennial forage pea. Once planted, it comes every year from its roots, producing immense crops of rich forage. One ounce, 40c; 4 ounces, $1.25; 1 pound, $4. New bunch yam potatoes, $1.50 bushel. Irish potatoes, finest varieties, $2.25 bushel. Lawn grass seeds, 7 pounds for $1. Pasture grass seeds, mixed, 10 pounds for $1. Cotton seeds, improved varieties. Watermelon seeds, five varieties, by mail 75c pound. Prize-taker onion seeds, 25c ounce; $2.50 pound. Garden, field and flower seeds in immense variety. Buckwheat, sorghum, millet, clover, ground bones, churns. Send for catalogue, free.

feb2-6t MARK W. JOHNSON SEED COMPANY, 35 S. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.



DO YOU NEED A TRUNK —OR— A VALISE?

They must go; you need one.
Fearful cut in Trunks and Valises. The bottom has dropped out.
Bridal Trunks, worth $15, now at $9.
Leather Saratoga, worth $12, now at $7.
Zinc Trunks, worth $6, now at $3.
Sole leather Valise, worth $5, now at $3.
Good leather Valise, worth $3.75, now at $2.
Leather Club Bags, worth $2.75, now at $1.50.
BE QUICK! BE QUICK! BE QUICK! Now is your time for bargains.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN, 92 WHITEHALL STREET.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A first-class molder who understands proportions of iron and brass and can handle light work to advantage. Morgan Iron Works, Spartanburg, S. C. feb 3-2t.

WANTED—Stenographer in every office in Atlanta to try my typewriter supplies for all machines, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Telephone 1006. Demorse Office, George M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor Street.

WANTED—Agents to take orders by sample; we will pay expenses and salary or allow liberal commission. Samples sent on application. Address Lock Box 12, New York city. feb1 2t thu sat

WANTED—A man to take an office and represent an manufacturer; $50 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, M'f'g, Box 212, Concord Junction, Mass. jan20 4t sat wed

WANTED—Five thousand men wanted at C. P. Johnson's new saloon, corner Broad and Hunter streets, Saturday, to eat free turkey, roast beef, etc. feb2-2t

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER—Steady employment, experience unnecessary, $75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug 13-6m

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Three lady typewriter operators for rapid, accurate copying. Those with machines preferred. Apply at the Bradstreet Company today at 9 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER of experience and ability with best of references desires position. Address Stenographer, care Constitution. feb 3-sat su.

WANTED—To start ladies and gentlemen in a profitable business; no capital required. Two stamps for particulars. Box 112, Talapoosa, Ga. sat su.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

POSITION WANTED By a young lady who is an experienced stenographer. Reference from employer. Address Lock box 186, Talapoosa, Ga. feb 3-3t sat su wed.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—40 acres, 2½ miles from the Kimball house, on the Seaboard Air-Line road, for exchange for a farm in the Piedmont region of Alabama, Georgia or the Carolinas; lies prettily for lots, overlooking Atlanta. W. W. Goodrich, Atlanta, Ga. jan 25-1w.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—Having just established a southern bureau in Atlanta, 5, 6, and 7 Gould building, the attention of agents is invited to our line of popular and rapid selling subscription works. D. Appleton & Co. feb 3-1w.

AGENTS make $5 a day: greatest kitchen utensil ever invented; retails 35 cents; two to six sold in every house; sample, postage paid, 5 cents. McMakin & Forshee, Cincinnati, O. jan15-13t sat

WANTED—AGENTS—The Aetna Life and Accident Insurance Company wants ten active solicitors to work in Georgia. Address William H. Bone, Manager, 415 Kiser Building. jan 7-1mo.

WANTED—Boarders.

WATTS HOUSE, under a new management, table supplied with the best the market affords. Solid home comfort is our motto. Transient patronage solicited. Large front rooms, electric cars every fifteen minutes. 55 Luckie street. Hot and cold baths. jan30-1w

BOARDERS WANTED.—One comfortably furnished front room with first-class board in private family. No. 189 Ivy; best references required.

WANTED—Boarders at 103 Washington street. The most desirable location and surroundings in the city. References. jan31-5t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STATE AND COUNTY rights for sale of a patented biscuit beater; kneads dough to perfection for the world renowned wholesome anti-dyspeptic Maryland and Virginia beaten biscuits. This machine fills a long-felt want, easy of manufacture and ready sale, easy to work and noiseless; will be regarded by any family as an indispensable kitchen utensil after a few days' use; displaces soda and poisonous baking powders. This is a rare chance for capitalists to start a small but live industry. Address J. M. Crowley, Box 246 Augusta, Ga. feb 2-3t.

AN INFLUENTIAL business man can realize $5,000 and permanent income as manager by organizing company in Atlanta for a business which is well established in other cities and is owned by prominent men; will pay good profits and will bear the closest investigation. Address The American Eccrasy Company, 423 to 43 Society for Savings building, Cleveland, Ohio. febl 3t

MONEY TO LOAN.

WE LEND MONEY without delay, repayable monthly. If other building and loan companies are delaying you come to see us. Interstate Building and Loan Company, room 207 Equitable building. feb 3-1t.

WE CAN place very promptly now $10,000 to $20,000 on choice, improved Atlanta property, in loans ranging from $1,000 to $5,000. We would be pleased to have calls from parties desiring such loans. Only the best class of applications are solicited. Barker & Holleman, Rooms 30, 31, 32 Gould building. feb1 1w

$2,000 TO LOAN on long time on central or choice residence property. T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. jan31-1w

MONEY TO LOAN—Purchase money notes bought by the Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building. jan 2-2m

TO LEND the following amounts on improved property: $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000 and $5,000. Money here. Apply at once. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. jan 28-1w.

LOANS ON FARMS and city real estate negotiated at low rates. Gate City bank building. W. P. & W. C. Davis, Attorneys.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan 4-1y.

LOANS OF ANY AMOUNT promptly negotiated on central business property at 6 per cent. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building.

MONEY lent on diamonds, watches, jewelry, notes and securities of every kind. References furnished. James Wright, 29 N. Forsyth st., opposite postoffice, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any note well secured. Call on or address T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. jan31-1m

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould building.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Complete outfit of tools and picture frame material. Address Dr. E. E. Dixon, Gainesville, Ga. jan21-6t

THE LARGEST SUPPLY of typewriter supplies to be found in the city, and sole dealer for the celebrated Densmore machine. G. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st., Y. M. C. A. building. febl 3m

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Good rat dog. Apply 16 Whitehal street, city.

WANTED—Five thousand men wanted at C. P. Johnson's new saloon, corner Broad and Hunter streets, Saturday, to eat free turkey, roast beef, etc. feb2-2t

PERSONAL.

WANTED—The names and residences of the collateral heirs of Miss Mariampa ——, who married Peter Calian and removed with him from Georgia to Mississippi in 1830. F. E. Dycus, Archer City, Tex. feb 3-5t.

FEBRUARY PHONOGRAPHIC WORLD full of interest to every stenographer, just out, only 10c., at the Densmore Office, Telephone 1006. George M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st.

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute secrecy and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10 cents. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sept-1y

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july 16-1y.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., Jewelers, 57 Whitehall jan18—3m

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—For light housekeeping, three rooms first floor, price, description and references. D. 24 E. Ala. st. feb 3-3t.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN

News and Gossip That May Be Found More or Less Interesting.

SOMETHING ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Gossip About Matters of General Interest to the Fair Sex—About Atlantians and Their Friends.

An entertainment more beautiful and brilliant in arrangement and more charming in all the gay graces of social life has never occurred than that to which Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys Castleman summoned all the younger members of Atlanta society last evening. This dancing party was in honor of their daughter, Miss Isabel Castleman, and she has as her guests, Miss Nora Spencer, of New York, and Miss Bennie Fontaine, of Columbus, who assisted Miss Castleman and her mother in receiving.

The Castleman mansion on Peachtree is one of the most magnificent and beautifully arranged in the city. The woodwork of its interior, the handsome hallway, with its mirrors and magnificent stairway, the drawing rooms, library, etc., with their polished woods and inlaid floors, are palatial in their dignified and luxurious elegance, and the furnishing of the mansion, its heirlooms and rich brocades are in thorough harmony with the architects and carvers' designs.

Entering the wide hall, the picture was one of great splendor. Growing palms and ferns were used in a very graceful way about the stairs and in the alcoves, while upon the mirrored mantel a tall, aesthetic vase filled with brilliant poincettas gave a touch of flame-like color. The cosy, luxurious suite of rooms to the left, sitting room, library and punchroom, were graced with a quantity of Inphitus and Madame Testout roses, while palms were placed effectively here and there. The effect of the pink and white roses reflected in the mirrors on the mantel was particularly charming. The two long drawing rooms on the right were thrown into one by means of folding doors and used for dancing. Here also a profusion of roses were used, and smilax adorned the chandeliers and gave a touch of dainty nature to the delicately handsome draperies.

The ladies received their guests in the front drawing room.

Miss Castleman, who is always a most distinguished and brilliant looking girl, was at her very loveliest on the occasion. Her gown was a white satin of most superb quality, brocaded in tiny pink roses, and trimmed with point applique lace.

Mrs. Castleman certainly deserved all those pretty compliments which she, as a remarkably pretty woman, is accustomed to receiving, for she was a most charming and brilliant presence in a superbly handsome toilet of white satin brocaded in tiny silver flowers and trimmed with silver gray velvet.

The bodice had big sleeves of the velvet and a bertha of rare round point.

Miss Spencer was exceedingly handsome in an elegant yellow bengaline trimmed with duchesse lace.

Miss Fontaine was charming in an elegant white satin trimmed with yellow bengaline and Russian sable.

Dancing was enjoyed unremittingly to the strain of delightful music until midnight, when supper was announced and the guests were ushered to the lower floor, where a feast to the eyes, as well as the inner man, awaited them. The rooms here were converted into the fairest of bowers by the use of that graceful wild smilax, which lends itself so happily to wall decoration. The many tables were placed in these rooms and every one was comfortably served to a most elaborate and delicious supper. The affair was altogether charming and elegant, and well worthy the graceful host and hostess and their handsome and brilliant young daughter.

***

Miss Marie Price, of Mobile, Ala., who has been the guest of Miss Fannie Thomson, at her home on the Boulevard, has returned to her home in Alabama. Miss Price, during her stay in the city, was the recipient of much attention, and her beautiful personality, in addition to her rare qualities of intellect, endeared her to a host of admirers and friends. These will be gratified to know that she will probably return to Atlanta during the early summer.

***

Invitations have been issued announcing the early nuptials of Miss Mary Belle Pendleton and Mr. Edwin Clifford Stewart, to occur next Tuesday evening, at the home of the bride, No. 59 Capitol avenue, this city. Miss Pendleton is the daughter of Judge John T. Pendleton, one of the leading attorneys of Georgia, and is a young lady of rare endowment. Graduating from the Girls' High school a few years ago at the head of a large and brilliant class of young ladies, she has steadily maintained her influence in the social world. In addition to the qualities of mind which have placed her among the brightest of her sex, she is not without those attributes of heart and soul which have made her universally beloved. These will secure to the happy man who has won her affection all of the happiness vouchsafed in the dreams which have waited upon him.

Mr. Stewart is a prominent young business man of this city, being identified with the well-known clothing establishment of Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart. A graduate of the University of Georgia, in the class of 1889, Mr. Stewart was recognized as one of the leading men of that institution. During his senior year he was honored by receiving the captaincy of Company A of the university battalion, which office he filled with grace and popularity. In the business world Mr. Stewart has enjoyed a marked degree of success and prosperity, and his many friends extend to him their hearty congratulatons on his approaching felicity.

***

Miss Mamie Burroughs, of Brunswick, Ga., one of the brightest and most attractive young daughters of the city by the sea, is visiting at No. 310 Jackson street, in this city. Miss Burroughs is a young lady of decided literary talent, and many beautiful gems have scintilated from her bright and cultured pen.

***

After a pleasant visit of several weeks, Miss Phenie George, who has been the guest of Miss Fannie Thomson, left for Montgomery, Ala., last Monday afternoon. Bright and attractive in her character and dsiposition, Miss George, during her stay in Atlanta, found her way into many hearts. She contemplates an early return to the city.

***

The small and congenial ladies' whist club recently organized had its second meeting at Mrs. John Fitten's yesterday morning. After the game a delightful luncheon was served.

***

Miss Mamie Crouse, of Akron, O., is the guest of Miss Dessa Dougherty. Miss Crouse is the daughter of one of Ohio's distinguished congressmen, and is a young lady most lovely in appearance and manners, Miss Dougherty will give a series of entertainments in her honor.

***

Tennille, Ga., January 31.—(Special.)—Mr. A. P. Cain was married today to Miss Lillie Peeples, Rev. W. M. Winn, uncle of the bride, officiating. The marriage took place at Judge S. M. Peeple's, with but a few friends and relatives present. The wedding was at 5 o'clock. The couple left for Atlanta and Cuba. The young people are deservedly popular and carry with them the best wishes of a host of friends.

***

Miss Mamie Goldsmith, who has been having a very beautiful visit in Macon for some weeks as the guest of Miss Willie Tinsley, will return this week, with Miss Tinsley as her visitor.

***

Mrs. Samuel McGill, nee Miss Martha Howard, of Knoxville, will arrive in the city this afternoon and spend several weeks with her mother, 442 Peachtree.

***

Mr. J. P. Stein and Miss Celestine Frozier were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Father Kelley officiating. After the ceremony at the church the many friends of this young couple met at the home of the bride's parents, where an elegant reception was awaiting them. The house was beautifully decorated and the Vittigers band discoursed music during the evening. The Freundschaftsbund Glee Club, of which the groom is a member, was present and many happy selections were rendered. The bride is the youngest daughter of James Frozier, one of the wealthiest farmers of this section, and she is a lady of many attractions, being a typical lady of her native home—France. The groom has many friends and is connected with Mr. John Hoffman, corner Hunter and Forsyth streets. The newly married couple deserve all the happiness that may befall them and will be a thome to their friends at 67 Bell street.

***

Mrs. Jack W. Johnson, of Birmingham, is visiting Mrs. Ballard at the Ballard.

***

The cards are out for the marriage of Dr. W. I. Hally and Miss Mertis Snow, on February 21st. Dr. Hally is a rising young physician of Hartwell, Ga. Miss Snow is a queenly brunette, of the same town, and is a young lady of many personal charms.

***

Madison, Ga., February 1.—(Special.)—Miss Emma High entertained the Tuesday Afternoon Club most delightfully at the last meeting of this popular organization. The favors were carnation pinks from Atlanta florists. Miss High is one of the most charming members of this club.

Miss Mittie Pou and Captain J. E. Godfrey went over to Macon last evening to hear Clara Morris.

Miss Alma Hough has returned home after a pleasant visit to Athens friends.

***

Madison, Ga., February 1.—(Special.)—The home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Furlow, on North Second street, was the scene of a quiet social gathering last evening, the occasion being a wedding reception which was tendered to their daughter, Miss Lizzie S. Furlow. The guests present were only a few intimate friends of the family, among them being Messrs. D. A. Small, I. B. Small and L. C. Boyd, of Atlanta. The parlors and dining halls had been beautifully decorated with ferns, evergreens and flowers.

At the hour of 10:30 o'clock this morning, in the Methodist church, Miss Furlow and Mr. D. Archibald Small were married, Rev. A. C. Thomas officiating. The ushers were Messrs. I. B. Small, W. A. Reaves, H. H. Furlow and C. M. Furlow, Jr. Mr. Neil Vason presided at the organ. The bride and groom met at the chancel and stood under an arch of ferns, evergreens and flowers while the ceremony was performed.

The church had been artistically decorated.

***

Covington, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Mrs. Helen LeForest, of New York, and Miss Belle Rilea, of Chicago, have been here several days as the guests of Miss Jeannie Wright. Mrs. LeForest is a very intellectual lady, well-known in New York as a person of social distinction and literary achievements. She is benevolent and has contributed liberally to the building of churches, homes for the friendless and in other ways to charities of all descriptions. She is a brilliant conversationalist and her reminiscences are delightful. Miss Rilea is a bright, intelligent young lady, has a genial disposition and is a charming conversationalist. The ladies will leave for Chicago tomorrow.

THE MYSTERY AT THE HOSPITAL.

A New Theory Added to the Number Already Brought Out.

The physicians and attendants at the Grady hospital who have been nursing the mysterious stranger whose identity hcs been puzzling the city detectives for about two weeks, have formed a theory of their own concerning the silent patient.

This theory is not as complimentary to the stranger as it might be, but it is one that seems to be borne out by indisputable facts. The belief of the physicians and nurses is that the stranger is remaining silent, not because he cannot speak, but for some personal reason.

Last night a telegram was received at The Constitution office, saying that the man was no doubt a man named Canada who had had some trouble with J. D. Scrivener in Asheville last fall. This telegram was carried to the Grady hospital, and Dr. Brewster stated that he had received a letter mailed at some point in Tennessee, containing practically the same information. The letter received by Dr. Brewster was to the effect that the man was either Canada or Scrivener, and that if he were Canada either Scrivener or a man of the name of Doane had assaulted him, as a deadly enmity existed between the men.

An effort was made to get the stranger to tell his name, but he refused to do so, although he understood everything that was said to him and talked plainly at times. He denied emphatically that he was Canada, and also denied the statement previously made that his name was Willis Terry. He was clearly worried when asked about himself, but talked pleasantly enough when asked about other things. When asked about himself his brow contracts and he mutters like a young babe.

"He is faking," said Dr. Butler, who has watched him since he was first carried to the hospital. "He doesn't want to tell his name. Why, he talks to me with reason and sense when we are alone, but refuses to say anything about himself. He asks for food and medicine and talks about his case, but won't answer a question about himself with any degree of satisfaction. I am convinced that he understands every word that is said to him, and can talk so as to make himself understood if he wanted to do so."

It has been suggested that his reasons for silence may be that he is not altogether blameless in the transaction that came so near ending fatally with him. Or it may be that he is wanted elsewhere on some criminal charge.

An accurate description of the man is as follows: He is about thirty-three years old, has reddish mustache, small features, grayish eyes, hair almost black, slightly bald, front of one of his front teeth is broken off, medium sized, small hands and feet.

The telegram from Asheville is as follows:

"The injured man now lying in the Grady hospital is not Scrivener. It is thought here that he is Canada, one of the parties mentioned in the summons found on the injured man's person. It seems almost certain that the paper could only have been kept by either Scrivener, Redman or Canada. Both the former are known to be safe, hence the belief. Besides the description in The Constitution fits Canada, both as to age and appearance. Canada is a horse trader and was here last year when Scrivener was. He had a wagon and several horses. His home is in Virginia, and when here he had a woman with him."

MR. MANSFIELD AT THE GRAND.

The Prince of Wales—Mr. D. H. Harkins.
Lord Manly—Mr. F. Finch Smiles.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan—Mr. J. W. T. Weaver.
Mr. Brummell—Mr. Mansfield.
Reginald Courtney, his nephew—Mr. Arthur Forrest.
Mortimer, his Valet—Mr. A. G. Andrews.
Mr. Abrams—Mr. W. E. Bonney.
Simpson—Mr. Torrence.
Mr. Oliver Vincent, a City Merchant—Mr. W. N. Griffith.
Mariana Vincent, his Daughter—Miss Beatrice Cameron.
Kathleen, Her Maid—Miss Ethlyn Friend.
The Duchess of Leamington—Miss Rolinda Bainbridge.
A French Lodging Housekeeper—Miss Sydney Worth.
Mrs. St. Aubyn—Miss Helen Gliddon.

A large and fashionable audience was that which greeted Mr. Richard Mansfield and his excellent company of players at the Grand last night. That play which is aptly described as a play of manners—"Beau Brummell," was the bill, and is goes without saying that everybody was delighted with it. It is a play built on the life of the man whose title it bears—not true to life in all its instances, but sufficiently so to give a delightful insight into what is presumed to have been his character and especially into the manners of his time. It is one of Mr. Mansfield's most charming roles, and is especially valuable as showing the great versatility of the actor. His Beau Brummell is the perfection of art. It is dainty and exquisite and at all times delightful. He is charming in the earlier scenes and in the death scene is exceedingly strong.

Mr. Mansfield's company is about the same that he brought last season. Miss Beatrice Cameron is dainty and pretty as Miss Vincent. Miss Helen Gliddon as Miss St. Aubyn, Miss Bainbridge as the duchess of Leamington, and Miss Brutone are all excellent. Of the male members of the company Mr. Harkins as the prince, Mr. Andrews as Mortimer, Mr. Forrest as Reginald and Mr. Griffith as Vincent, the merchant, are especially worthy of mention. The company is indeed a strong one throughout and Mr. Mansfield, of course, carries all his own scenery and his productions are perfect in stage art.

At the matinee this afternoon "Prince Karl" will be the bill. This is one of the most delightful and most dainty of comedies and in it Mr. Mansfield's exquisite power in light comedy and his great versatility are shown.

Tonight's bill will be a notable one. In addition to "A Parisian Romance," in which Mr. Mansfield appears as Baron Chevrial, two acts of "Dr. Jakyll and Mr. Hyde" are to be given. This will show two of the strongest character roles which Mr. Mansfield has made famous. It was in the former that he made his first great reputation and his role of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is one of the greatest pieces of acting on the stage today. It is a great bill and a very large audience will doubtless greet him.

FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Dawson News: The farmers are at work just as energetically as if cotton had brought 10 cents a pound the present season.

Cedartown Standard: Our farmers are making excellent use of their time preparing crops for the coming season. Large grain crops and small cotton crops should be their motto.

Barnesville Gazette: We have heard numbers of farmers say recently that they owed less now than in a long time. We think there has been a general improvement among agriculturists in the last two or three years.

Columbia Sentinel: A gentleman in McDuffie county planted half an acre in okra last year, and from the sale of the seed realized about $50.

IN SUNNY GEORGIA.

Thomasville Times: While howling blizzard and blinding snowstorm was sweeping over the northwest yesterday, Thomasville was bathed in soft southern sunlight. Moral: Come south.

Hartwell Sun: Already the birds are beginning to swell, and ere long the springtime will come to gladden the heart of "gentle Annie" and the other girls.

Gainesville News: This winter has been a remarkably mild season. Up to the present week not one flake of snow has fallen and there has been but three nights cold enough to cause the consumers to turn off the water in the waterworks pipes.

Salvation Oil, the people's liniment, is guaranteed the best. It will cure you.

GENERAL GORDON NEXT THURSDAY.

The Meeting of the Confederate Veterans Last Night.

There was a large meeting of the confederate veterans last night.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the visit of General Gordon to this city next week and his lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

From the present indications the Grand will be crowded to overflowing.

The following is a report of the meeting, with the different committees appointed:

General C. A. Evans, president. On motion of Dr. T. P. Cleveland, Mr. James D. Carter was made secretary.

It was moved and caried unanimously that General C. A. Evans introduce General Gordon on the occasion of his visit. The committee to meet General Gordon on his arrival is as follows: Dr. Amos Fox, chairman; H. H. Cabaniss, E. P. Black, General W. A. Wright, Colonel A. J. West, Colonel W. L. Calhoun, C. W. Motes, Colonel T. B. Neal, Captain W. W. Hulbert. Committee of arrangements to sell tickets is: H. R. Powers, T. H. Williams, W. B. Burke, G. H. Hynds, H. C. Jones, of Decatur, Ga., S. M. Inman, T. B. Neal and Chairman H. C. Fairman.

It was resolved that the O. M. Mitchel post of the Grand Army of the Republic be invited to unite with the confederate veterans on that occasion. There was also a committee of five appointed to invite the local military to attend in uniform in a body. The following are the names of the committee: Colonel W. L. Calhoun, W. C. Sparks, Captain J. F. Burke, Captain G. B. Forbes and Colonel A. J. West, chairman.

A RECIEVER APPOINTED.—In the superior court Thursday Judge Lumpkin appointed John D. Malsby permanent receiver of the assets of John Cooper & Co., whisky dealers on Decatur street. The bill was filed by the unsecured creditors and an attack was made on mortgages given by J. C. Cummings, one of the partners, upon the ground that J. H. Cooper, one member of the firm, having been adjudged insane, the other member of the firm had no authority to sign the mortgages. The plaintiff was represented by Blalock & Roan.

Warf on scrofula and every form of impure blood is boldly declared by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great conqueror of all blood disease. When given a fair trial it will prove its merit.

Grand opening at C. P. Johnson's new saloon, corner Broad and Hunter streets, Saturday. Turkey, roast beef, etc., served free. All are welcome.

Jacobs' Pharmacy is open for business.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE ANIMAL EXTRACTS.

Prepared according to the formula of DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, in his laboratory at Washington, D. C., and under his immediate supervision, can now be obtained directly of the Columbia Chemical Company, Washington, or through any druggist, at the price of $2.50 a bottle.

CEREBRINE, from the brain, for diseases of the brain.

MEDULLINE, from the spinal cord, for diseases of the cord.

CARDINE, from the heart, for diseases of the heart.

TESTINE, from the testes, for diseases of the testes.

OVARINE, from the ovaries, for diseases of the ovaries.

MUSCULINE, from the muscles, for diseases of the muscles.

DOSE, FIVE DROPS.

The physiological effects produced by a single dose of Cerebrine are acceleration of the pulse with feeling of fullness and distention in the head, exhilaration of spirits, increased urinary excretion, augmentation of the expulsive force of the bladder and peristaltic action of the intestines, increase in muscular strength and endurance, increased power of vision in elderly people, and increased appetite and digestive power.

All the existing literature on the subject of the Animal Exracts MADE BY DR. HAMMOND'S PROCESS and used in accordance with his theory of action, will be supplied on application to THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO., Washington, D. C.

F. J. STILSON,
JEWELER.
55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliab e goods Fair dealings and bottom prices.
may28-4m

Jacobs' Pharmacy is open for business.



An Old German Saying---

"Paper is patient"—aptly fits the ad columns of the newspapers. They're impartial—print what's paid for, you must pick the bone. Day after day we advise you to make comparisons. Freedom is the buyer's privilege, satisfaction his just deserts—protection is his right. When we are not lowest in price look to the worth—then you'll find the reason. Who first said money back to dissatisfied purchasers? Wasn't it us? Because it's fair and square—We've always done it. We could sound the trumpets about some new styles of Hats and Caps just in, but we'd rather draw you closer with the pursuading eloquence of truth mildly spoken. See if our Men's Hats (Derbys and Alpines) don't impress you as being cheap at $1.50, and if our Men's and Boys' Caps at 25c and 50c are not wonderful values.

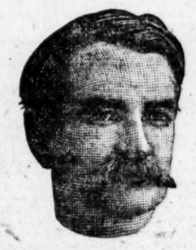
Everything in Clothing at Cut Prices.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
The Straightforward Outfitters.
3 Whitehall St.

Jacobs' Pharmacy is open for business.

DR. W. W. BOWES

15½ Marietta St.



Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIALIST
—IN—
CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN
—AND—
BLOOD DISEASES

In both sexes. Consultation at the office free Medicines sent by express in plain box anywhere Diseases of the Liver and Digestive Organs diseases of the Nervous System, Nervous Depility Impaired Vital Powers, Vital Losses, Impotency. Mental Debility and Wasting from various abuses and excesses Nervous Prostration. Paralysis, Constipation, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Ulcerated Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Eczema and Skin and Face Eruptions. Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Cystilis, Frequency in Passing Water, Varicole, Hodrocle Genito-Urinary Diseases, Stricture of the Urethra, male and female, Enlarged Prostate, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, The troubles of young and middle-aged men properly treated, Strictly confidential. Twenty years' experience. The best of references. Send stamp for question lists, male and female. Terms reasonable.

DR. W. W. BOWES,
15½ arietta Street, Atlanta, Ga

DRS. W. M. & C. F. DURHAM,
Office 77 1-2 Peachtree Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
Treatment of all Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
REFERENCE:
Their Patients Throughout the South.

LOST,
Between Dr. Hobbs' office and Georgia and Capitol avenue, one Captains Commission and two land grants from President Gonzales, of Mexico. Liberal reward. Geo. Brown, 14½ Whitehall street.

Your Interests Are Ours.



"Is the price within their reach?"—and "will the goods serve our patrons well?'—are the questions we ask ourselves in selecting for our trade. Durability and price—we believe to be the true test of merit—and economical buyers MUST acknowledge OUR Clothes, Hats or Furnishings, superior, when they inspect our stock and note our prices. Everything that abounds here is meant to satisfy and the moderate purse will find most pleasant surroundings.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,
Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers,
38 WHITEHALL ST.

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(INCORPORATED.)
FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS.
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It's the finest in the land—and we sell it. In fact, our salesrooms are chock full of the choicest importations from all parts of the civilized world.

The people of the south are our patrons, and we study how to please them.

There is nothing in the Crockery or Glassware lines we do not handle. Every thing new, stylish and up to the times.

As to prices—they are specially suited to thes 'hard times.'

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
61 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Coal for Waterworks

Sealed bids will be received until 11 o'clock a. m., February 7th, for the delivery of one thousand, five hundred tons of coal at the Chattahoochee station and one thousand, five hundred tons of coal at the Reservoir station, known respectively as Stations No. 1 and No. 2. Bidders must specify the name of the coal, size and quality. Payments will be made by the 15th of each month following delivery. Certificates of the engineer in charge of each pumping station will be accepted as evidence of the coal having been received. A bond will be required for faithful performance of contract. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids should be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners, Waterworks Office, Atlanta, Ga."

WM. G. RICHARDS,
jan23 to feb7 Superintendent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PAUSE & MARGRAF,
Fresco Artists,
58 Marietta Street.
At Tripod Paint Company. (Old capitol.)

J. W. Preston. Seaborn A. Smith.
PRESTON & SMITH,
Attorneys at Law,
510 Mulberry Street, Macon, Ga.
Any matters entrusted to our care, whether in or out of the city of Macon, will receive prompt and careful attention.

DR. D. S. ARNOLD,
DENTIST.
Crown and bridge work a specialty.
Over Bratton's Drug Store,
feb1 1y Peachtree street.

E. B. RUTLEDGE,
Architect,
Equitable Building.

HALL BROTHERS,
Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics. july29-1y

Samuel W. Goode. Archibald H. Davis.
GOODE & DAVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
Rooms 10 and 11 Grant Building.

Chas. LeB. Withrow. Sam. C. Dean.
WITHROW & DEAN,
Attorneys at Law,
Room 14, 39½ Whitehall St., Lowe building.

Ernest C. Konts. Ben. J. Conyers.
KONTZ & CONYERS,
Attorneys at law,
Hook and Ladder building, 6½ South Broad Street.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building, 39½ Whitehall street. Telephone 320.

SHUBRICK & DALEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office 31½ South Broad street.

G. A. HOWELL,
Attorney at Law,
201 Kiser Building.
Telephone 1498. Atlanta, Ga.

MARVIN L. CASE,
Attorney at law,
221 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. EGLON T. MORGAN,
DENTIST,
Office 66½ Whitehall Street; Third Floor.

ATLANTA, G.
LeSUER & HUNGE,
Architects.
Offices—Second floor Inman building.

DE GIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
In A. C. Gunter's charming comedy,
"PRINCE KARL."
Including the "Drawing Room Entertainment." This, Saturday, evening.
MR. MANSFIELD,
as
THE BARON CHEVRIAL,
in
"A PARISIAN ROMANCE."
and as a special compliment to the citizens of Atlanta, Mr. Mansfield has consented to appear in two acts of Robert Louis Stevenson's weird story
"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."
In addition to a "Parisian Romance."

University of Virginia
GLEE, BANJO and MANDOLIN CLUBS
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Monday Evening, Feb. 5.
Tickets on sale at Box Office.

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 6th and 7th. Matinee Wednesday.
Return of the Indescribable Phenomenon
ANNA EVA FAY
after an absence of ten years, in a Scientific Lecture on
SPIRITUALISM AND THEOSOPHY
In full form on a brilliantly lighted stage. Materialization in FULL VIEW with the most startling experiments ever witnessed in modern times.
Prices—25, 50 and 75c. No higher.

Jacobs' Pharmacy is open for business.

Edgewood Ave. Theater.
Three nights, matinee every day, commencing Monday, February 5th.
Excellence Excelled.
It is the most delightful, most surprising entertainment that has been in Chattanooga for years.—Chattanooga, Tenn., Press.
—A Success of Magnificent Dignity.—
The Noss Jollities
In a Mirthful, Magic, Musical Comedy,
A QUICK MATCH.
NOTE—The management of this company has been prevailed upon to play at popular prices.
Seats on sale at Beermann's, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets. Night prices, 25, 35, 50 cents. Matinees, 25 cents.

Take Advantage of this Opportunity.

Lowry Hardware Co. are preparing to move both their Hardware and Bicycle Stores to No. 60 Peachtree, street the store recently occupied by John Silvey & Co.

To reduce stock before moving they will sell everything at reduced prices for cash.

If you want a Bicycle or anything in the way of hardware it will pay you to call on them at their present stores, 38 and 42 Peachtree street. 2-2-94-2t

AUCTION

AUCTION—At T. A. Shelton's new stables corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson street. Just received several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses to be sold at auction Monday 10 a. m. Also two loads well-broken Texas horses and two loads fine mules just received. T. A. Shelton.

DISGUSTED BULLS

Throw Their Cotton on the Market Because It Did Not Advance,

UNDER CONTINUED LIGHT RECEIPTS

Subscriptions for the New Loan Fall Behind Bull Expectations, but Stocks Advanced Slightly.

NEW YORK, February 2.—On the passage of the Wilson tariff bill an effort was made to break American Sugar. It was partially successful at the opening, when the price was momentarily depressed to 76. The decline brought in supporting orders, however, and the price steadily mounted to 79. Distilling and Cattle Feeding, according to wiseacres of the exchange, should have been a sale on account of the legislation just passed upon by congress, but in this case, as in Sugar, their predictions were not fulfilled. The stock ranged between 27⅜ and 27⅝ throughout the day, but it is to be said in this case that there was considerable "washing." Chicago Gas was in demand throughout and advanced 1¼ per cent. Western Union was also prominent in point of activity and lost ⅝ per cent for the day. The old story about inside selling and losses to follow on account of the expiration of the telephone patents were revived. The bears, on the stock, also laid stress on the proposed increase in the capital stock of the Bell Telephone Company. Delaware and Hudson made a further gain of 1⅝ and Manhattan rose 1½ to 123¼. In the case of the former there was some gossip about an increase in the dividend rate to follow the retirement of its high interest paying bonds. The directors usually settle the dividend rate for the year in March. So far as the general market is concerned it can be said that the subscriptions for the new government loan did not come up to the expectations of the bulls and therefore they were not disposed to enter into new engagements. Still the market held firm during the day and when the Industrials had their little spurt in the last hour a general, though slight, advance took place. Sugar, just previous to the close, settled back to 78⅛ and Western Union sold at its lowest point. This resulted in a reaction of ⅛ to ½ per cent in other stocks. The market left off about firm except for Western Union and Louisville and Nashville. New changes for the day show gains of ⅛ to 1½ per cent outside of Western Union, Louisville and Nashville and General Electric, which are down ½@¾ per cent. The total sales were 119,000 shares, of which 28,000 were American Sugar, 19,000 Whisky, 14,000 Western Union and 8,000 Chicago Gas; 32,000 were unlisted.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1, closing offered at 1; prime mercantile paper 4@½ per cent.

Bar silver 66¼, Mexican dollars 53.

Sterling exchange is dull and firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485 for sixty days and 487@¼ for demand; posted rates 485½@488; commercial bills 484¼ for sixty days and 486½ for demand.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds strong.

Treasury balances: Coin, $74,088,000; currency, $37,725,000.

The following are closing bids:

Cotton Oil	27¾	Missouri Pac	23⅞
do. pref	69½	Mobile & Ohio	18
Sugar Refinery	78¾	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	70
do. pref	82⅝	Nat. Cordage	17
Am. Tobacco	72½	do. pref	38
do. pre	92	N. J. Central	115
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	11⅛	N. Y. Central	100⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	71	N. Y. & N. E	11⅜
Canada Pac.	71⅝	Norfolk & Western	21¼
Ches. & Ohio	17⅞	Northern Pac	4¼
Chicago & Alton	133	do. pref	17⅞
C., B. & Q.	76¾	Northwestern	104⅜
Chicago Gas	65½	do. pref	140
Del., Lack. & W	165	Pacific Mail	17⅛
Dis. & Cat. Feed	27¼	Reading	20¼
East Tennessee	⅛	Rich. Terminal	2⅛
do. pref	5	Rock Island	67¾
Erie	15¼	St. Paul	59¾
do. pref	32¼	do. pref	118
Ed. Gen. Electric	34¼	Silver Certificates	67⅝
Ills. Central	93¼	T. C. I.	16⅝
Lake Erie & West	15¼	do. pref	61
do. pref	64⅝	Texas Pac	8⅜
Lake Shore	127¾	Union Pac	18⅛
Lous. & Nash	46	Wabash, St. L. & P.	7
L'ville, N. A. & Chic.	8¾	do. pref	14⅞
Manhattan Consol.	122	Western Union	84
Memphis & Char	10	Wheeling & L. Erie	12¼
Mich. Central	99½	do. pref	47¼
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	99	Tenn. new set'm't 5s.	95½
do. Class B	99½	do. 3s	75
do. Class C	93	Virginia 6s.	60
Louisiana stamped	97	do. pref	6¾
N. C. 4s	95	U. S. 4s, registered	113½
N. C. 6s	118	do. coupon	113½
Tennessee old 6s	60	do. 2s	95
Tenn. new set'm't 6s.	104	*Ex-dividend. †Asked.	

Purnell, Hagaman & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Stocks were irregular in the final dealings, but in the main firm. Chicago Gas was a strong feature and advanced on purchases for western account. Whisky was bought by inside interests in the expectation that the aggressive tactics to be adopted in the senate will be successful. Western Union was weak on the execution of an order by a prominent commission house to sell long stock. The low-priced specialties were neglected with some disposition to take profits in Missouri Pacific. Louisville and Nashville was hammered by room traders. The loaning rate was easier and a great deal of borrowed stock will be returned tomorrow.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Clos'g bids.	Yesterday's Clos'g bids.
Delaware & Lack	......	......	......	165	167½
Northwestern	104¼	104½	104	104	104½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	16½	16⅞	16½	16½	16¾
Richmond Terminal				2⅛	2⅜
New York & N. E	11¼	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	12⅛
Lake Shore	127¾	128	127½	127½	127¾
Western Union	84½	84⅝	84	84	84½
Missouri Pacific	24⅛	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Union Pacific	18⅜	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	17⅝
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	27½	27⅝	27¼	27½	27⅛
Atchison	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Reading	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20
Louisville and Nash	46½	46¾	46	46	46⅛
North. Pacific pref	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17
St. Paul	59⅛	59½	59	59¼	59½
Rock Island	68	68¼	67¾	67⅞	68
Chicago Gas	65	65¾	64⅜	65½	64⅝
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	76⅝	77	76⅝	76¾	76¾
Am'n Sugar Refinery	77	79	76⅞	78⅛	77½
Erie				15⅛	15⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil				27¾	28
General Electric	34⅛	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	34¾

Sales 119,000 shares.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today	$ 178,621.01
For 5 days	880,640.40

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	94	96	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	108	
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	94	96	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
			Atlanta 5s, L. D.	103	
			Atlanta 4½s	99	100
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	107	109	Augusta 7s, L. D.	107	
			Macon 6s	107	110
Georgia 7s, 1896	100	102	Columbus 5s	99	100
Savannah 5s	100	102½	Rome graded	104	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	114	115	Waterworks 6s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	106	108	Rome 5s	91	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	105				

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 6s, 1897	97	98	Ga. Pacific, 1st	90	
Ga. 6s, 1910	102	104	Ga. Pacific, 2d	30	32
Ga. 6s, 1922	109		A. P. & L., 1st 7s		80
Central 7s, 1893	112		Mari'ta & N. G.		30
Char., Col. & A.	98		S., A. & M., 1st	45	60

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	148	150	Aug. & Sav	77	80
Southwestern	40	45	A. & W. P.	70	80
Central	10	12	do deben	85	90
Cent. deben	15	16			

Financial Gossip.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

Dow Jones News Company, New York: The parties who predicted that Sugar would sell on Thursday at 78 and yesterday above 78, after a weak opening, say that after it falls back to about 77 it will again advance to 79.

They believe the income tax will pass the senate; that the sugar schedule will be restored to the ways and means committee basis, ¼c on refined and raw free, and that the sugar bounty will be restored on the ground that it is a binding contract on the government until its expiration.

We are told that quite a large amount of Western Union was retained by borrowers Thursday night, and that the clearing house gave notice yesterday morning that the stock is to be received from W. E. Cannon & Co. This had something to do with the selling yesterday morning, as tending to confirm the recent rumors of inside selling.

Financial and Domestic News Bureau: Stocks opened fairly steady; and, with the exception of a drive against Sugar, there was no pressure to sell.

The passage of the tariff bill is regarded as a relief which the Sugar interests are confident they can secure when the bill reaches the senate. This is the reason inside interests are willing to give the stock.

The Local Cotton Market.

Local—Market closed firm; middling 7¼c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1894	RECEIPTS 1893	SHIPM'TS 1894	SHIPM'TS 1893	STOCK 1894	STOCK 1893
Saturday	91	61	288	126	7772	6652
Monday	64	70	.....	250	7826	6418
Tuesday	64	118	......	......	7890	6526
Wednesday	92	7.	130	328	*8004	*7601
Thursday	82	90	798	50	7288	7643
Friday	334	181	671	292	6851	7537
Total	717	639	1887	1057	....	....

*Corrected.

Atwood Violett & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The efforts to lower values have been successful again today. What the merits of cotton are must be judged by the trade generally, if any. In our opinion there are a great many. At the same time, judging by the course of the market, there are apparently more demerits than otherwise. The shorts have been pretty successful one way and another, and largely by chance, in assisting which the south has contributed very greatly by rushing its product to market. Prices have been driven to a lower level than such a crop as is now generally accepted should have reached, and they are desirous of pushing their good fortune still further by forcing the market still lower. The question is now, as it has been from the beginning, is this crop over 7,500,000 or is it under 7,250,000? It is remarkable with what unanimity all information that has emanated from the southern people this year has indicated decidedly under the latter figure, and we strongly recommend the reading of Mr. A. B. Shepperson's last edition of Cotton Facts, just issued, in which, on page 6, he gives most excellent reasons why this crop should not exceed 7,250,000 bales. It is altogether the most interesting document of that character that he has yet put before the public. If this crop is a small one it is a serious matter for the people who have still any of it unmarketed, whether they are to be deprived of the better prices that would result but for the missionary work done to make the world believe it is a big crop. Otherwise we think the cotton consumer would take more liberally of it and thus create a better spot demand, bringing more activity into the future market as well and put prices higher. We close here 10 points lower than yesterday, although Liverpool closed only 1-64 lower. The port movement this week, 115,503, against 88,141 last year. Interior movement, 20,122, against 25,532, while interior stocks are 349,000, against 359,000 last week and 388,000 last year. The amount that came in sight this week, according to the New Orleans exchange, is 135,000, against 128,000 last year. Receipts must now fall under the movement of the week ending today. Otherwise, with free receipts, we shall have continued cabling from this side to Liverpool with large crop estimates, with perhaps corresponding selling by timid longs and aggressive shorts, and yet in 1889-90 there came into sight after the end of January only 1,015,000. If the same amount should come into sight this year after January 31st the crop will be a fraction over 7,200,000. We have for several days kept before our correspondents the inadvisability of buying, seeing as we did the existence of a growing feeling against cotton. The amount in sight for the two days of February is 29,421, against 36,249 last year, or 7,000 less than in 1890.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
February	7.80	7.80	7.70	7.71-72	7.79-80
March	7.80	7.81	7.73	7.75-76	7.84-85
April	7.85	7.88	7.80	7.81-82	7.91-92
May	7.92	7.95	7.87	7.88-89	7.98-99
June	8.00	8.00	7.93	7.95-96	8.04-05
July	8.04	8.04	7.99	7.98-8c	8.09
August	8.07	8.07	8.03	8.03-04	8.12-13
September	8.05	8.0.	7.98	7.97-99	8.03-06

Closed steady; sales 165,800 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1894	RECEIPTS 1893	EXPORTS 1894	EXPORTS 1893	STOCK 1894	STOCK 1893
Saturday	24145	10369	18557	17791	1093191	1040109
Monday	18292	16590	41500	4891	1089371	1051629
Tuesday	22758	23079	17450	42161	1085968	1029026
Wednesday	23659	11778	14851	5250	1072203	1034777
Thursday	8932	14648	26546	2805	1072979	1035506
Friday	18334	11477	33010	12077	1075220	1027581
Total	117124	68141	151994	91758		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	....	July	7.69
February	7.25	August	7.74
March	7.35	September	7.68
April	7.46	October	
May	7.54	November	
June	7.62	December	

Closed steady. sales 42,800 bales.

Hester's Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement issued before the close of business today shows that part of the increase for the first five days of the week, noted in the monthly statement, has been lost, the excess for the seven days being only 6,405 over the seven days ending February 2d last year, while there has been a decrease of 48,603 compared with the corresponding period year before last. This makes the increase in the movement into sight for the 155 days of the season from September 1st to February 2d, inclusive 831,614 bales over the same 155 days of last year and the decrease under the same days of year before last of 1,055,722.

The total brought into sight during the past seven days has been 135,257, against 128,852 last year and 183,860 the year before, while the aggregates for the first two days of February are 29,421, against 36,249 last year and 72,367 the year before. The total marketed from September 1st to date is 6,224,070, against 5,392,456 and 7,280,792 for last year and the year before respectively. From this time on last year the amount of cotton brought into sight was 1,307,909 bales, and year before last 1,754,587. In other words, after this date last year 19 52-100 per cent of the crop was marketed, and after this date season before last 19 42-100 per cent of the crop was marketed.

The movement since September 1st shows receipts of all United States ports of 4,896,976, against 4,032,444 last year and 5,405,469 the year before; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada, 593,708, against 539,412 and 919386; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 316,926, against 322,558 and 502,403; southern mill takings, 416,460, against 398,042 and 363,534.

Foreign exports for the week have been 138,935, against 84,771 last year, making the total thus far for the season 3,576,810, against 2,794,817 last year, or an increase of 781,993.

Northern mill takings during the past seven days show a decrease of 18,776 as compared with the corresponding period last year, and the total takings since September 1st have decreased 174,545. The total takings of American mills, north and south and Canada, thus far for the season have been 1,497,645, against 1,658,496 last year. These include in all 1,065,901 by northern spinners, against 1,240,446.

It must be remembered that the weekly, monthly and seasons' comparisons in Secretary Hester's report are made up to corresponding date last year and year before. Comparisons to close of corresponding week are misleading, as total to close of this week last year would take in 156 days of season, and to close this week in 1892 includes 158 days, whereas to close of this week this year covers only 155 days.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Spot sales in Liverpool this morning were only 8,000 bales; total sales for the week foot up only 55,000, against 71,000 last week. This showing was a disappointment to the trade and before the close futures were 1-64@2-64d. below yesterday's quotations and a decline was natural in the New York market. The opening prices were from 4 to 5 points below those current at the close yesterday, and by 1 o'clock a loss of fully 10 points had been recorded. Memphis receipts today are 1,154 bales, against 1,534 last year. St. Louis receipts are 393 bales, against 515 last year. All the superficial features of the market would seem to be in favor of higher prices, and its course in the face of such developments is distinctly disappointing. Manchester cables talk of a pause in the demand from spinners and say that the feeling is that with the enormous amount of cotton which Europe has imported from America this year no apprehension of scarcity need be felt as to spinners' supplies for the immediate future. New Orleans telegrams say that the general expectation there favors the idea of larger receipts next week, as the feeling is that the movement during the past week has been unduly small in consequence of the bad weather. Telegrams from Fall River report an improvement in the demand for print cloths and predict an early revival of industrial activity, if the senate shall deal promptly with the Wilson bill. The fact that this measure secured so large a majority in the house encourages many to believe that the senate will, perhaps, be less dilatory than had been expected in acting upon it, and this hope may find expression in reviving speculation soon. During the afternoon the market continued easy, and under the pressure of a liquidation that gradually became quite general prices broke further. At the close quotations showed a net decline of about 10 points, as compared with last evening. The interior movement aggregates 20,122 bales, against 29,000 last week and 25,000 last year.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, February 2.—(Special.)—Today's decline of about 9 points was caused by persistent selling out by disgusted bulls. The movement for the week, both at the ports and interior towns was less than expected, but as the advance which had been hoped for did not take place here or Liverpool, the disappointment of the holders of long cotton took the shape of peremtory selling orders. There was a heavy liquidation for account of both local and southern operators. The opening was at a decline of 4 points, but the offerings continued free and the market gradually sagged under the pressure. In the final trading there was heavy buying to cover shorts by a prominent German house and the close was steady. The market had been over-bought and was too heavy, but today's liquidation has materially relieved it of its burden. If the diminution of receipts continues we look for a rally.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, February 2—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at all United States ports	117,124
Same time last year	88,141
Showing an increase	28,983
Total receipts	4,879,875
Same time last year	4,022,396
Showing an increase	857,479
Exports for the week	151,994
Same time last year	91,759
Showing an increase	60,235
Total exports to date	3,556,155
Same time last year	2,766,587
Showing an increase	789,568
Stock at United States ports	1,075,220
Same time last year	1,027,581
Showing an increase	47,639
Stock at interior towns	207,511
Same time last year	188,734
Showing an increase	18,777
Stock at Liverpool	1,600,000
Same time last year	1,645,000
Showing a decrease	45,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	245,000
Same time last year	120,000
Showing an increase	125,000

Total Receipts at the Ports.

NEW YORK, February 2—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1893:

Galveston	909,581
New Orleans	1,517,797
Mobile	185,788
Savannah	825,223
Charleston	375,048
Wilmington	178,646
Norfolk	399,551
Baltimore	43,238
New York	78,560
Boston	66,310
Newport News	36,036
Philadelphia	32,254
West Point	197,972
Brunswick	43,915
Velasco	8,092
Port Royal	47,038
Total	4,879,875

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 2—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot quiet; middling uplands 4¼; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,800; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 27,100; all American; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 4 12-64, 4 11-64; March and April delivery 4 11-64, 4 13-64; April and May delivery 4 15-64; May and June delivery 4 17-64; June and July delivery 4 19-64; July and August delivery 4 20-64; August and September delivery 4 22-64; futures opened quiet with demand freely supplied.

Weekly—Sales 55,000; American 49,000; trade takings, including forwarded from shipside, 80,000; actual export 7,000; import 127,000; American 110,000; stock 1,600,000; American 1,317,000; afloat 251,000; American 245,000.

LIVERPOOL, February 2—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 4 11-64, 4 11-64; February and March delivery 4 11-64, 4 11-64; March and April delivery 4 12-64, buyers; April and May delivery 4 13-64, 4 14-64; May and June delivery 4 15-64, 4 16-64; June and July delivery 4 17-64, buyers; July and August delivery 4 19-64, sellers; August and September delivery 4 20-64, buyers; September and October delivery 4 19-64, 4 20-64; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, February 2—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 139 bales; middling uplands 7 15-16; middling gulf 8 1-16; net receipts 689; gross 1,337; stock 251,087.

GALVESTON, February 2—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 3,467 bales; gross 3,467; sales 169; stock 135,685; exports to continent 4,855.

NORFOLK, February 2—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 2,024 bales; gross 2,024; sales 146; stock 67,689; exports coastwise 257.

BALTIMORE, January 2—Cotton quiet; middling 7¾; net receipts 1,357 bales; gross 1,357; sales none; stock 22,798; exports to Great Britain 605; to continent 1,536.

BOSTON, February 2—Cotton quiet; middling 8; net receipts 131 bales; gross 2,284; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, February 2—Cotton firm; middling 7⅝; net receipts 419 bales; gross 419; sales none; stock 18,949.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2—Cotton dull; middling 8⅜; net receipts 79 bales; gross 79; stock 9,717.

SAVANNAH, February 2—Cotton dull; middling 7⅜; net receipts 2,248 bales; gross 2,248; sales 600; stock 93,016, exports coastwise 1,453.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅜; net receipts 4,282 bales; gross 4,674; sales 3,750; stock 351,948; exports to Great Britain 452; to continent 3,807.

MOBILE, February 2—Cotton easy; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 155 bales; gross 156; sales 100; stock 41,096; exports coastwise 750.

MEMPHIS, February 2—Cotton easier; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 1,156 bales; sales 2,400; shipments 1,146; stock 127,779.

AUGUSTA, February 2—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7½; net receipts 319 bales; shipments 437; sales 637; stock 31,264.

CHARLESTON, February 2—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 1,248 bales; gross 1,248; sales 200; stock 61,081; exports to Great Britain 4,483.

HOUSTON, February 2—Cotton quiet; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 2,899 bales; shipments 4,461; sales 25; stock 21,097.

MONTGOMERY, February 2—Cotton, net receipts of the week 1,212 bales; shipments 2,171; sales 2,171; stock of 1894, 15,216; 1893, 15,612.

MACON, February 2—Cotton, net receipts of the week 338 bales; shipments 475; sales—; stock 1894, 6,625; 1893, 4,949.

COLUMBUS, February 2—Cotton, net receipts of the week 764 bales; shipments 561; sales 1,012; to spinners—; stock of 1894, 11,250; 1893, 13,752.

NASHVILLE February 2—Cotton, net receipts of the week 327 bales; shipments 468; sales 531; to spinners 65; stock of 1894, 1,634; 1893, 2,097.

SELMA, February 2—Cotton, net receipts of the week 162 bales; shipments 1,121; stock of 1894, 10,731; 1893, 6,290.

ROME, February 2—Cotton, net receipts for the week 407 bales; shipments 654; stock 7,034.

Cotton Notes.

The New York Sun, in its review of the cotton situation says: Cotton declined 9 to 11 points, rallied slightly, reacted and then closed 8 to 10 points lower and steady. Sales 165,700. Liverpool declined 1 to 1½ points, closing barely steady. Spot sales 8,000 at unchanged prices, closing dull. In Manchester, the exchange dispatch reported yarns hard to sell and cloths dull. New Orleans declined 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton here was 1-16c off. Sales 139 bales for spinners. Southern markets generally quiet and unaltered. New Orleans, Wilmington and Baltimore, 1-16c. lower. Mobile easy and Memphis easier, but both unchanged. New Orleans sold 3,500 and Memphis 2,400. New Orleans receipts tomorrow estimated at 5,000 to 5,500, against 10,175 the same day last week, and 6,285 last year. Port receipts 17,736, against 22,707 this day last week and 11,277 last year. For the week 115,503, against 156,854 last week, and 88,141 last year. Interior receipts this week 20,122, against 28,689 last week, and 25,532 last year. Shipments 42,099, against 54,130 last week and 32,396 last year; stock 349,804, against 359,284 last week and 388,025 last year.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Wheat was very weak during the greater portion of the session, although there was no sensational decline accompanying the feeling. There was some very slow selling by prominent operators usually identified with the short side as well as quite a considerable unloading of long wheat. Within the last hour a hardening of prices took place from no apparent cause beyond an evident desire on the part of early sellers to buy back their wheat. May opened ¼c to ⅜c lower, closing a fraction under yesterday.

Corn was weak on account of the continued free action that occurred shortly before the close, which was due to the recovery in wheat. The market opened at about yesterday's close, sold down ¼c, reacted ¼c and after some changing prices, closed at exactly where they were yesterday at the same time.

Oats were in sympathy with the action of wheat and corn, no news of individual bearing on them being received. Receipts were 114 cars. The market closed with a gain of ⅛c over yesterday for May.

Provisions were weak in tribute to a depressed feeling and a decline in prices for live hogs. Perhaps some of the easy feeling was imbibed from grain, but business was so very light that selling from any cause whatever forced a decline. Stocks of provisions were a little less of pork and ribs and a little more of lard than was expected. May pork is 15c lower, May lard 10c lower and May ribs 2½c lower.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
February	60	60¼	59⅝	60¼
May	64	64⅛	63¾	64⅛
July	65⅞	66⅛	64½	65⅛
CORN—				
February	35	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛
May	38	38	37¾	37⅞
July	38¾	38¾	38½	38¾
OATS—				
February	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
May	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
July	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28¼
PORK—				
February	12 75	12 75	12 75	12 75
May	13 00	13 00	12 77½	12 87½
LARD—				
February	7 50	7 50	7 40	7 40
May	7 52½	7 52½	7 42½	7 42½
SIDES—				
February	6 47½	6 47½	6 47½	6 47½
May	6 60	6 60	6 55	6 52½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

CHICAGO, February 2.—A depressed feeling abroad, large New Orleans receipts and liberal selling by local parties caused a very weak feeling and opened our market ⅜c. below yesterday's close. The decline, however, brought out some good buying orders, among whom were some heavy local capitalists and prevented a break below 63¾. Clearances of wheat and flour were again small, amounting to about 27,000, bushels of wheat, all told. New York was weak, reporting very little demand for export, and that their speculative market would need outside support in order to sustain values. Late cables, both public and private, came in lower from Liverpool and Paris and slightly higher from Antwerp and Berlin. Stocks of flour in Chicago show a good decrease for the month. On the whole, the market has been devoid of any special interest as far as news was concerned, but, like yesterday, prices firmed shortly before the close—in fact, the demand has been good during the entire session and holders feel encouraged.

Corn was weak on good-sized receipts, but the price was sustained around 37⅞ by local buying orders.

Stocks of provisions January 31st were as follows: Pork, 69,848 pounds; lard, 5,472 tierces; ribs, 11,665,000 pounds. Receipts of hogs were again under the estimated, with prices 10c. higher at the yards, but when a few selling orders appeared in the pit it was found there was very little demand and prices registered a sharp decline, but on the break Swift and others became good buyers, principally of ribs.

Chicago Gossip.

A Paris cable says the customs committee of the chamber of deputies has decided to increase the corn and wheat duties to 8 francs with a sliding scale. This means an increase from 26½c to 46½c per bushel.

St. Louis bought some wheat yesterday, and buying against puts seems to be about the only support.

Lower cables, liberal receipts in the northwest and good selling, said to be for Bloom, caused depression in wheat, but it is thought there are good buying orders about 63¾c which will check the decline, as offerings were light at about 10 o'clock.

Private cables were weaker than public, quoting Liverpool ½d off.

Jim Baldwin sold 250,000 bushels of wheat and the crowd thought it was for Linn.

The stock of flour in Chicago on February 1st was 59,750 barrels, showing a decrease for the month of 21,000 bushels, and is the highest since November, 1891. A year ago the stock was 74,686; two years ago, 73,541; three years ago, 70,896.

Minneapolis and Duluth received 338 cars of wheat yesterday.

Four ports clear 77,360 bushels of wheat, 50,524 bushels of corn, 12,743 bushels of oats and 39,620 barrels of flour.

Exports of wheat and flour equal 230,000 bushels of wheat.

Primary receipts of wheat yesterday were 271,000 bushels against 187,000 last year and 321,000 last week.

Milwaukee reports 65,000 bushels cash wheat sold there at May price.

At 10 o'clock the feeling in wheat was quite firm, with the demand in the pit good.

There was some talk that Pardridge had too big a short line out, and efforts will be made to force him to cover.

Minneapolis reports 200,000 bushels of wheat bought there for Duluth.

Stocks of provisions show less pork and ribs, but a little more lard than expected. They are as follows: Pork, 69,848 barrels; lard, 5,472 tierces; ribs, 11,665,000 pounds.

The purchases of the Anglo-American Packing Company amounted to fully 1,000,000 pounds of ribs yesterday.

Hogs at the yards were weak and slow, with an early advance all lost.

PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 2, 1894.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 2—Flour—First patent $4.65; second patent $4.25; extra fancy $3.35; fancy $3.25; family $3.00. Corn—No. 1 white 55c; No. 2 white 53c; mixed 52c. Oats—Texas rust proof 50; white 44c; mixed 41c. Seed rye—Georgia 75@80. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 54c; bolted 52c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 90c; small sacks 90. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ℔ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ℔ cwt. Stock peas 60@65c ℔ bu; white 60@65c; lady 65@75. Boston beans $2.65@2.75 ℔ bu; Tennessee $1.75@2.00. Grits—Pearl $2.90.

NEW YORK, February 2—Flour, southern quiet and steady; good to choice $3.10@4.20; common to fair extra $2.00@3.00. Wheat, spot firm but dull; No. 2 red winter 66@66¼ in store and elevator; afloat 67¼; options opened firm, fell ⅜c, rallied ⅛c and closed firm and unchanged from yesterday; No. 2 February 66⅛; March 67¼; May 69¼. Corn, spot firm and moderately active; No. 2 in elevator 42½; afloat 43½; options opened weak and declined ⅛@¼c, rallied ⅛@⅛c, closing steady ⅛c over yesterday; February 42½; March 43½; May 44¼. Oats, spot dull but steady; options dull but steady; February 34; March 31⅝; May 31½; spot No. 2 white 36@36½; mixed western 35@36½; do. white 36@40.

ST. LOUIS, February 2—Flour quiet; patents $2.90@3.00; fancy $2.40@2.50; family $2.00@2.10. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash —; February 57; May 61⅛@61¼. Corn about the same as yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash —; February 33½; March 33⅜; May 35. Oats about the same as yesterday; No. 2 cash —; May 29½.

CINCINNATI, February 2—Flour, family $3.25@3.50 fancy $2.50@2.60. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red 59½@59½. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 37½. Oats: No. 2 mixed 31¼.

CHICAGO, February 2—Flour quiet; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 60¼; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 60¼. No. 2 corn 35. No. 2 oats 28¼@28⅛.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 2—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 24.60c ℔ 100 ℔ cases Lion 24.60c; Levering's 24.60c Green—Extra choice 21½c; choice good 20½c; air 19½; common 17½@18½. Sugar—Granulated 5½c; powdered 5½c; cut loaf 5½; white extra C 4½c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4@4½; yellow extra C 3¾@4. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45c; prime 35@40c; common 20@30c Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@85c Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c Ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 11c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Head 6c; good 5½c; common 4½c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; icecream $1.10; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Flats 13@14c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Mackerel—½ bbls. $6.00@3.50 Soap—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 ℔s, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 ℔s $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffin 11c; star 11c. Matches—4.00s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.70; 60s, 5 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; do. 1 ℔ package, 6½c. cases, 1 ℔ 5½c; do 1 and ½ ℔s 6c; do. ¼ ℔s 5½c Crackers—XXX soda 5½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6½c; shell and excelsior 7; lemon cream 9; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6; French mixed 12@12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.05; salmon $5.25@5.50; F.W. oysters $1.75; L. W. $1.35; corn $2.50@2.60; tomatoes $2.00. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.25; ½ kegs $1.90; ¼ kegs $1.10. Shot—$1.55. ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, February 2—Coffee, options closed steady and unchanged to 5 points up; No. 7 Rio February 16.30@16.45; May 15.65@15.70; September 14.65@14.70; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 17⅝. Sugar, raw firmer and in moderate demand quiet; fair refining 2⅞; centrifugal 96-test 3@3 1-16; refined active and firm; mould A 4½@4 11-16; standard A 4 1-16@4⅛; off A 4⅛@5 3-16; confectioners' A 4 3-16@4⅜; cut loaf and crushed 4 13-16@5; powdered 4 9-16@4⅜; granulated 4 1-16@4¼; cubes 4 9-16@4¼. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans steady; open kettle new good to choice 3½@35.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, February 2—Pork, standard mess $13.35. Lard prime steam 7.45. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 6.25; long clear 6.62½; clear ribs 6.62½; short clear 6.75. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.12½; long clear 7.25; clear ribs 7.37½@7.50; short clear 7.62½.

ATLANTA, February 2—Clear rib sides, boxed 7½c, ice-cured bellies 10c. Sugar-cured hams 11@13c, according to brand and average; California 8@8½. Breakfast bacon 14@15c. Lard—Leaf 9¼; compound 7c.

NEW YORK, February 2—Pork in moderate demand and steady; mess new $14.50@14.75. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and lower; western steam 7.90; city steam 7.50; options, February 7.85; March 7.90; May 7.85.

CHICAGO, February 2—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $12.72½@12.75. Lard 7.40@7.45. Short ribs, loose 6.52½@6.57½. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.25@6.50; short clear sides boxed 6.87½@7.25.

CICINNNATI, February 2—Pork, mess $13.25@13.50. Lard, steam leaf 7.75. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 6.75. Bacon steady; shoulders 6.50, short rib sides 7.75; short clear 8.25; boxed 8.26.

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, February 2—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 28¾ and advanced to 39 for regulars; sales 500 casks; closed firm. Rosin firm and in good demand; sales 3,000 bbls; A, B, C, D and E 95; F $1.00; G $1.20; H $1.50; I $1.90; K $2.3; M $2.75; N $2.90; window glass $3.00; water white $3.25.

WILMINGTON, February 2—Rosin firm; strained 90; good strained 95; turpentine steady at 28½; tar quiet at 90; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.00; soft and virgin $1.70.

NEW YORK, February 2—Rosin firm; strained common to good $1.10@1.15; turpentine quiet but firmer at 31½@32.

CHARLESTON, February 2—Turpentine firm at 28 rosin firm; good strained 95.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, February 2—Eggs 11½@12½c. Butter—Western creamery 30@35c; fancy Tennessee 18@20c; choice 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c ℔ lb; hens 25@27½; spring chickens, large 18@20c; medium 12½@15c; small 10@12½; ducks 18@20. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12½@13c; ducks 15c; chickens 10@12½. Irish potatoes—$2.50@2.75 ℔ bbl; fancy ℔ bu. 85@90c. Sweet potatoes, 50@60c ℔ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions 75c@$1.00 ℔ bu; ℔ bbl $2.50@2.75; Spanish onions, 1 bu. crates, $1.40@1.50. Cabbage 1½@2c. Grapes—Malaga 50 to 55 ℔ kegs $5.00; 60 to 65 ℔ kegs $5.50.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, February 2—Apples—Fancy northern $6.50@7.00 ℔ barrel; Virginia wine sap $4.50@4.75; Georgia $3.00@3.50. Lemons—Messina $5.50@6.00; Florida $1.50@2.50. Oranges—Florida $1.50@2.25 ℔ box. Grape Fruit $1.75@2.00 ℔ crate. Coconuts 4@4½c. Pineapples $1.10@1.50 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.00@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $1.90; ½ boxes $1.00; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 6@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16. pecans 12@14c. Brazil 11@12½c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 12½@15c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 5c; fancy handpicked 4@4½c; North Carolina 3½@4; Georgia 2@2½c.

James Bank, CAPITAL, $100.000.00

Oldest bank in Atlanta, Ga. Open 8 to 4. As security for our depositors we have some of the best and most centrally located city property, yielding $11,000 gross rents per annum. We pay 6 per cent interest on time deposits if they remain one month or longer, more than any other bank in the city, because our expenses are small. We solicit accounts on liberal terms. We have for sale cheap, on long time some lots on West Peachtree street, just outside the city limits. J. H. & A. L. JAMES.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. A. J. SHROPSHIRE, Vice President. JOS. A. McCORD, Cashier.

THE ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING CO.,

Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Capital, $150,000. Surplus, $25,000.

Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

DIRECTORS.

H. T. INMAN, W. A. HEMPHILL, A. J. SHROPSHIRE. J. CARROL PAYNE, EUGENE C. SPALDING. A. P. MORGAN, A. RICHARDSON.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, Vice Presidents. H. C. BAGLEY, Cashier. G. A. NICHOLSON, Assistant Cashier.

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.,

Capital, $160,000. Charter Liability, $320,000

Transact a general banking business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per cent if left six months.

GEO. W. PARROTT, President. C. A. COLLIER, Vice-Pres't. JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

CAPITAL CITY BANK

CAPITAL $400,000.

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $100,000.

ATLANTA, GA., TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Safe deposit vaults. Boxes to rent at reduced rates. Accounts of banks and bankers, mercantile and manufacturing firms or corporations received upon favorable terms. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Interest paid on time deposits.

H. L. Atwater, President. A. J. Orme, Vice President. Wm. C. Hale, Secretary and Gen. Man.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

21 NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital Stock, $300,000.00. . . . . Assets January 1, 1891, $1,025,[illegible]

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.

Our installment stock is a profitable and safe investment.
We issue a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year.
Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.

FINANCIAL.

DARWIN G. JONES,

No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities

50 Marietta Street.
OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

DEALER IN BONDS AND STOCKS.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
13 East Alabama Street.

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

NOTICE

To Water Consumers

Schedule of water rates in effect January 1, 1894.

A rate of one hundred (100) cents will be charged per 1,000 cubic feet.

A discount of twenty-five (25) cents per 1,000 cubic feet will be allowed on bills paid by the 10th of the month.

The minimum monthly rate to be charged to any consumer will be eighty (80) cents for 800 cubic feet or less; 800 cubic feet is equal to 6,000 gallons. Consumers who take advantage of the discount allowed will then pay ten (10) cents net per 1,000 gallons, or sixty (60) cents per month.

In no instance will this discount be given after the 10th of the month.

Manufacturers will be charged on the excess of 10,000 cubic feet and to 20,000 cubic feet, 150,000 gallons, 95c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 30,000 cubic feet, 225,000 gallons, 90c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 40,000 cubic feet, 300,000 gallons, 85c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 50,000 cubic feet, 375,000 gallons, 80c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 60,000 cubic feet, 450,000 gallons, 75c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 70,000 cubic feet, 525,000 gallons, 70c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 80,000 cubic feet, 600,000 gallons, 65c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 90,000 cubic feet, 675,000 gallons, 60c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 100,000 cubic feet, 750,000 gallons, 55c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 120,000 cubic feet, 900,000 gallons, 50c. per 1,000 cubic feet;

And to 140,000 cubic feet, 1,050,000 gals., 45c. per 1,000 cubic feet.

The latter rate to be charged on all quantities in excess of 140,000 cubic feet, and is the minimum aggregate rate to apply to any quantity; no one excepting manufacturers to have a gross rate less than one hundred (100) cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

GEO. W. TERRY, JR., Secretary.

feb1 11t

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURE YOURSELF!

If troubled with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Whites, Spermatorrhoea or any unnatural discharge ask your druggist for a bottle of Big G. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. Non-poisonous and guaranteed not to stricture. The Universal American Cure.

Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

PRICE $1.00

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
$From Washingt'n	3 00 pm	$To Charleston	[illegible]
$From Elberton	8 15 am	$To Elberton	[illegible]
$From Charleston	6 45 pm	$To Washington	[illegible]
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
$From Savannah	7 45 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
From Hapeville	8 15 am	$To Savannah	[illegible]
From Hapeville	9 45 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
From Macon	11 20 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
From Hapeville	2 00 pm	To Hapeville	[illegible]
From Hapeville	4 15 pm	$To Macon	[illegible]
From Hapeville	6 05 pm	To Hapeville	[illegible]
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	[illegible]
$From Savannah	8 05 pm	$To Savannah	[illegible]
Following Trains Sunday only		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
$From Hapeville	2 45 pm	To Hapeville	[illegible]
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
$From Nashville	7 00 am	To Nashville	[illegible]
From Marietta	8 40 am	$To Chattanooga	[illegible]
$From Chatt'n'ga	11 05 am	To Marietta	[illegible]
$From Nashville	6 25 pm	$To Nashville	[illegible]
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
$From Montg'm'y	6 15 am	$To Selma	[illegible]
From Hogansville	7 45 am	To Palmetto	[illegible]
$From Montg'm'y	11 40 am	$To Montgomery	[illegible]
From Palmetto	2 15 pm	$To Montgomery	[illegible]
$From Selma	4 45 pm	To Hogansville	[illegible]
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Hoganville	10 15 am	To Hogansville	[illegible]
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
$From Wash'gton	5 20 am	$To Richmond	[illegible]
†From Cornelia	8 15 am	$To Washington	[illegible]
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Cornelia	[illegible]
$From Richmond	9 15 pm	$To Washington	[illegible]
From Cornelia, Sunday only	9 50 am	†To Cornelia, Sunday only	[illegible]
THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY			
$From Greenville	6 20 am	$To Greenville	[illegible]
$From Tallapoosa	8 55 am	$To Birmingham	[illegible]
$From Birmin'h'm	11 40 am	$To Tallapoosa	[illegible]
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
$From Augusta	5 30 am	$To Augusta	[illegible]
From Covington	7 55 am	To Decatur	[illegible]
From Decatur	9 56 am	To Clarkston	[illegible]
$From Augusta	1 15 pm	To Clarkston	[illegible]
From Clarkston	1 45 pm	$To Augusta	[illegible]
$From Augusta	6 15 pm	To Covington	[illegible]
From Clarkston	4 45 pm	$To Augusta	11 15 pm
EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.			
$From Jacks'ville	2 45 am	$To Cincinnati	[illegible]
$From Brunswick	1 40 pm	$To Macon	[illegible]
$From Chattan'ga	2 30 pm	$To Cincinnati	[illegible]
$From Cincinnati	11 10 am	$To Chattanooga	[illegible]
$From Cincinnati	1 50 am	$To Brunswick	[illegible]
From Macon	8 10 pm	$To Jacksonville	[illegible]
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	11 20 am	To Columbus	[illegible]
From Columbus	8 05 pm	To Columbus	[illegible]
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	10 00 am	To Fort Valley	[illegible]

$Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. †Saturday and Sunday. All other daily. Central time.

Jacobs' Pharmacy is open for business.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 28, 1894.

"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

No. 38. Daily.	No. 134 Daily.	Eastern Time, Except Atlanta.	No. 127 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
6 20 am	5 05 pm	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar	3 00 pm	[illegible]
		U. Depot, City T'e.		
10 00 am	8 13 pm	Lv... Athens ...Ar	1 37 pm	[illegible]
11 06 am	9 06 pm	Ar... Elberton... Lv	12 40 pm	[illegible]
12 18 pm	10 00 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	12 47 am	[illegible]
12 45 pm	10 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	11 17 am	[illegible]
1 35 pm	11 12 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	10 05 am	[illegible]
†5 10 pm	12 23 am	Ar... Chester... Lv	8 50 am	[illegible]
†9 30 pm	1 50 am	Ar... Monroe... Lv	7 30 am	[illegible]
......	6 15 am	Ar... Raleigh ...Lv	2 05 am	......
......	7 39 am	Ar... Henders'n.. Lv	12 50 am	......
......	9 00 am	Ar... Weldon... Lv	11 30 pm	......
......	11 07 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	9 33 pm	......
......	11 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	9 00 pm	......
......	3 40 pm	Ar Wash'gton Lv	4 52 pm	......
......	5 24 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	3 53 pm	......
......	7 49 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	1 30 pm	......
......	10 38 pm	Ar New York Lv	11 00 am	......
......	5 00 am	Ar... Charlotte... Lv	10 00 pm	......
......	9 00 am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	5 00 pm	......
1 55 pm	......	Lv... Clinton Ar	......	[illegible]
2 3[illegible] pm	......	Ar Newberry Lv	......	[illegible]
2 51 pm	......	Ar Prosperity Lv	......	[illegible]
4 10 pm	......	Ar Columbia Lv	......	[illegible]
5 35 pm	......	Ar... Sumter Lv	......	[illegible]
8 40 pm	......	Ar Charleston Lv	......	[illegible]
†7 38 pm		Ar Darlington Lv		[illegible]
......	9 25 am	Lv Weldon Ar	5 21 pm	......
......	11 35 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	3 11 pm	......
......	11 30 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm	......
......	†6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	......
......	†7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	†6 30 pm	......
......	†10 46 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	......
......	†1 23 pm	Ar New York Lv	†2 10 pm	......
......	5 55 pm	Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar	9 10 am	......
......	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 16 pm	......
......	8 00 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	......
......	6 00 pm	Lv Pin't P (w) Ar	8 00 am	......
......	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	......
No. 32 Daily		Elberton Accommodation.		No. 41 Daily
3 45 pm	......	Lv Atlanta Ar	......	8 15 am
6 24 pm	......	Ar Lawr'nc'v'e Lv	......	[illegible]
7 01 pm	......	Ar Winder Lv	......	[illegible]
7 45 pm	......	Ar Athens Lv	......	[illegible]
8 55 pm	......	Ar Elberton Lv	......	[illegible]

† or ‡ Daily except Sunday.

(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains Nos. 134 and 127 solid vestibuled trains with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping car Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Columbia, S. C., with through coach for Charleston, S. C. Tickets union depot or at company's ticket office, No. 6 Kimball House.

O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager. JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
B. W. B. GLOVER, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

SYPHILIS CURE OR NO PAY.

Legal Guaranty. All stages. Bone Rheumatism, Ulcers and Mucous Patches cured in 20 to 90 days. Cure permanent, not a patching up. Can be no failure. Patients cured 20 years ago yet well. Refer to Bradstreet and to patients cured. Everything sent sealed. Write for particulars and proofs free. You will never regret it. GUARANTEE REMEDY CO., Suites 81 and 82 Dexter Bldg., 84 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

A WORD FOR THE ROAD

President Brooks Speaks of the Central's Chattanooga Division.

ROME WANTS THE HEADQUARTERS

An Old Hermit of Floyd County Proposes to Walk to Atlanta to See the Governor—Notes and Gossip.

Rome, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The friends of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad are pleased with the appointment of Mr. E. E. Jones, as receiver. They say the Central railroad authorities have run down the road and have not done it justice.

Mr. W. W. Brooks, president of the Rome railroad and one of the best informed men in the state, says of the road:

"I would like to say in reply to some disparaging remarks which I saw quoted in the Atlanta papers, as coming from officials of the Central railroad, that the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad has a far better territory than any other division of the Central, excepting that between Atlanta and Macon. Consider for a moment what this road has. There is the Chickamauga coal mine, which furnishes six hundred cars of coal a day; Trion factory, an immense concern, recently doubled; the Raccoon factory and the new Lafayette factory; the heavy shipments of chert, for which 600 cars have just been contracted; Summerville, a thriving town; Cedartown, one of the most promising communities I know; Carrollton, a fine town in a county which raises a big cotton crop; the ore mines at Cedartown, Dirtseller mountain and Lyerly; and last, but not least, Rome, a city of 15,000 people, with a tonnage in 1893 exceeding that of Birmingham. Besides these items and many smaller towns there are undeveloped resources of immense importance.

"The country traversed is one of the finest farming regions in the south. Where will you find anything to compare with this, either in the country or towns, on the Central, except between Atlanta and Macon?

"I cannot help thinking the road has a good future. The property has magnificent possibilities."

It is said Rome will be made the headquarters, and that a much more advantageous schedule will be put on.

A Modern Moses.

William Dye, a citizen of this county, has created something of a sensation around his home. He is a tall, fine-looking man with long, black hair and of dignified bearing. He is something of a hermit, and spends much of his time studying the Bible. He has become impressed with the idea that the end of the world is at hand, and his first trip was to the officers of Gordon county. He told them that the people must mend their ways, or hell fire and brimstone would soon destroy them. He carried with him a walnut cane, the end of which bears a fancied resemblance to the head of a snake. Hence, his assumed name of Moses.

He says God has told him to visit Governor Northen on the 14th of the month and he is preparing to walk to Atlanta.

Some Strayings.

The Tribune has purchased type machines, and they are now being put in place.

Miss Sallie Harris, of Athens, is visiting at Colonel Hamilton Yancey's.

Mr. Sam Graham, of Tennessee, is at Mr. Seaborn Wright's.

Miss Rosa Plumb is expected from Augusta tomorrow.

The concert at the Conservatory of Music tonight was a charming affair.

Colonel J. H. Sanders, of Cedartown, was in the city yesterday.

RAILROAD RUMORS.

Southeast Georgia Hopes to See a New Line Built.

Waycross, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The completion of the Waycross Air-Line, giving a direct line from the northwest to St. Mary's, Ga., via the Atlanta and Florida railroad, will greatly interest the people of this section. There is a probability that work will be begun on the extension of the road in a short time. The road will extend from St. Mary's, Ga., to Fort Valley, where it will connect with the Atlanta and Florida line. Some time ago Captain L. Johnson, the superintendent of the Air-Line, stated to The Constitution correspondent that the road would have been completed before now, but the stringency of the times made it impracticable. He said that in the near future the company would begin work on the extension of the road. It is rumored that Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, of Jacksonville, is negotiating with the Air-Line through H. W. Reed, to invest largely in its stocks. The same rumor has it that Captain Reed will also be interested personally in the road. Captain Johnson is sick and nothing definite can be learned in regard to the plans of the company. Captain Reed is in New York. It is expected that within a few days there will be important developments in regard to the extension of the Air-Line.

Now It Is the Defendant's Turn.

Columbus, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The state closed in the Garlington trial this evening. The testimony of the little Allen girl, Garlington's alleged victim, was taken this morning. The girl's mother and grandmother were also examined. Interest in the case seems to increase as the trial progresses, and all day long the lobbies of the courtroom were packed almost to suffocation with eager spectators. It is intimated that some highly sensational feature connected with the charge will be brought out by the defense.

Getting Itself a Tent.

Waycross, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The Christian Laymen Workers' Association is raising money to buy a large tent. The tent will be used by the association when meetings are held. The association has taken this step because some objection has been raised by certain churches against the holding of meetings in the churches. The association is undenominational.

Their Services Appreciated.

Waycross, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Governor W. J. Northen has written a letter to Captain J. McP. Pharr, commanding the Waycross Rifles, expressing his full recognition of the prompt service rendered the state by the company during the late war against the pugilists.

Stabbed Over Love Letters.

Waycross, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Jim Mann was stabbed in the arm three times Wednesday evening by Charley Jordan. The trouble grew out of a quarrel about a love letter. Jordan was arrested. Mann and Jordan are both colored.

Took an Ax to His Wife.

Butler, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Jeff Terry, a negro school teacher here, tried to kill his wife and one of his pupils Wednesday night. Terry used an ax, and the boy, Arthur Bivins, fired at him with a pistol. Terry was arrested and fined $10 for disorderly conduct and was bound over to the superior court for assault with intent to murder.

Populists Against the County Court.

Butler, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Populists will hold a mass meeting here tomorrow. They hope to get legislation at the next session of the general assembly abolishing the county court.

Dr. Hawthorne in Madison.

Madison, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of Atlanta, will occupy the Baptist pulpit here next Sunday. He will come down Saturday, be the guest of Judge H. W. Baldwin, and return Monday. The choir is preparing special music for the occasion.

Another New Schoolhouse.

Madison, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The citizens of Godfrey are taking steps toward building a schoolhouse near Antioch church. Hon. R. U. Thomason very generously donated the land, and now a fund is needed to enable them to erect the school building.

The Schools Prosperous.

Cedartown, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The Cedartown public schools, under the successful management of Superintendent Sewell, are moving along as smoothly as they ever did. The attendance is full and the discipline is excellent. There is as little complaint and as much satisfaction as was ever known in the history of the schools.

GOBER IS IN JAIL.

He Was Brought Here from Jesup Yesterday Morning.

KILLED A NEGRO FOR INSULTING HIS WIFE

Has Been a Fugitive Since Last August. Blumeneau Safe in New York. Other Police News.

W. A. Gober, who killed Frank Pease at Manchester last summer and who has since been a fugitive from the law, was placed in the Atlanta jail yesterday morning.

Gober shot Pease with a double-barreled shotgun in his own yard on a Saturday night in August. Pease had been working for him and on the Saturday night in question walked into Mr. Gober's yard and made a highly insulting remark to Mrs. Gober. The husband was near by and when he heard of it got his gun and shot Pease before he could get out of the yard.

There was no officer at Manchester and Gober got away without trouble. Sheriff Barnes went down the next morning, but the man had fled. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of death at the hands of W. A. Gober was returned.

Nothing was heard of Gober until two days ago, when news was received in Atlanta that he had been captured at Jesup, Ga. He was brought to Atlanta on the early train yesterday morning and is now in the county jail.

Mr. Gober is about thirty-five years old and stood very high at Manchester. He was engaged in the manufacture of brick and employed quite a number of men. He had a pretty little home at Manchester. An indictment for murder has been found against him by the grand jury.

M. Blumeau, the missing merchant, has been heard from through the publication in The Constitution. He is in New York. After leaving Atlanta two weeks ago he went to Jonesboro, where he spent a day, the guest of his nephew. From that place he went to New York. He has written to his anxious friends in Atlanta to say that he is safe. His friends who reported the matter to Chief of Detectives Wright were greatly relieved to hear from him, as they had begun to fear that he had been murdered.

Asbury Dickson, the negro arrested for stealing Sunday school books from the First Baptist church, has confessed and has told Detective Green that he stole a large collection of the books.

He hid the books under the Broad street bridge and gave the officers directions how to find them. Some of the books were recovered, but a great many are still missing.

The Fifth Baptist church suffered a similar loss, but the officers have so far failed to locate any of the books taken from that church. Dickson will be prosecuted.

H. J. Collins, who was brought back from Tampa, Fla., last Saturday night, charged with stealing about $1,000 from Mr. T. A. Shelton, the horseman, is still a prisoner at police headquarters, nothing having been done in his case. He has employed Hon. Y. A. Wright, of Jackson, to defend him, although he admits having taken the money.

Collins yesterday told Judge Calhoun that he had the money and was willing to return it to Mr. Shelton, but that it was didden away where no one could get it but himself. He seems anxious to settle the case, but as yet no steps have been taken in that direction.

THE NOSS JOLLLITIES.

At the Edgewood Three Nights and Matinee Every Day.

Next Monday will mark the opening of the best company of musicians, comedians and players in the novelty line of amusements that has been in the city for quite a while. Among the novelties is a musical donkey and is funnier than four ordinary comedians and cuts quite an important figure in the hilarious development of the play.

A western exchange describes "A Quick Match" as a facetious fermentation of frivolous fancies and funny facts fermented into an original musical, melodramic farce comedy, with an overflow of music, mirth and pathos. One thing is certain, the piece enjoys the distinction of being a clean, pure and enjoyable comedy that can reach the heights of uproarous fun without groveling in the realms of "gags" suggestive speeches and offensive lines. Mr. H. Noss, the original "Wienerwurst" is still at the head of this organization and his droll humor alone will cause a man to forget his troubles and incidentally his board bill. Wait for this neat attraction. Popular prices will be charged.

DEMAND POND'S EXTRACT. AVOID ALL IMITATIONS.



FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

FOR ALL PAIN Rheumatism Feminine Complaints Lameness Soreness Wounds Bruises Catarrh Burns Piles

USE POND'S EXTRACT

It will Cure.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

Cheney's Expectorant Will cure your Cough.

Receiver's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will receive bids for the sale of the entire stock of liquors, wines, cigars, tobacco, fixtures, accounts and all other assets belonging to J. H. Cooper & Co., (as per inventory) and stored at No. 161 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga. Said bids to be in writing and sealed and delivered to the undersigned not later than 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 12th day of February, 1894. A complete inventory of the assets is of file in the clerk's office, and a copy may be seen on application to the receiver, or his attorneys, Blalock & Roan. Terms cash.

This advertisement is made by order of Fulton superior court, in the case of H. H. Camp, administrator, v. J. H. Cooper & Co., et al. All bids to be made subject to the approval of the court and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

This February 1, 1894.

JOHN D. MALSBY, Receiver.

feb 2—10t

Young Mothers

We Offer You a Remedy Which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"Mothers' Friend"

Robs Confinement of Its Pain, Horror and Risk.

"After using one bottle of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND,' I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—MRS. ANNIE GAGE, Baxter Springs, Kas.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A POOR BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

One dose of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy will correct indigestion within five minutes; a few doses will cure the worst forms of dyspepsia.

Price, 50 cents per bottle.

For sale everywhere.

CHAS. O. TYNER,

Manufacturing Chemist, Atlanta, Ga.

WONDERFUL LITHIA BATHS

SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL, LITHIA SPRINGS, GA.,

H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor.

Twenty miles or 40 minutes west of Atlanta. Twelve trains daily, via Georgia Pacific to our door, or East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia to Austell, and our dummy two miles to hotel.

For Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, Insomnia and Skin Diseases. Within the hotel is the finest bathhouse in the country. Massage, Electric, Vapor, etc., given by Dr. W. H. Whitehead, assisted by trained male and female attendants. Modern hotel; 162 rooms. Table excellent. Rates, $12 to $21 per week; less by the month. Open February 1st. Circulars sent. Special low rate for February. jan28-1m

RECEIVER'S SALE

Stock of John M. Miller

By virtue of an order signed on the 23d day of January by his honor, J. H. Lumpkin, judge, in the case of Ray Wellborn et al. vs. John M. Miller, I will, as receiver of the assets of John M. Miller, receive at his late place of business, No. 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., sealed bids until 5 o'clock p. m. February 24, 1894, for the stock of goods, accounts, notes, other evidences of indebtedness, store fixtures, etc., in bulk. Said stock of goods consisting of stationery, books, blank books, office supplies, such Christmas goods as are usually kept in such a store, store counters, showcases, office safe, cash register, etc., as per inventory of file in clerk's office of Fulton county, less such goods as have been and may be sold by me before day of sale.

Said goods can be seen in bulk in said store above mentioned. Terms, cash, and bids to state amount in dollars and cents offered by each bidder. G. T. OSBORN, Receiver for John M. Miller.

BISHOP & ANDREWS, Attorneys for Receiver.

jan 25 to feb 24.

TO RENT,

The Augusta Hotel.

The most desirably located hotel in Augusta, contains 70 rooms, besides office, bar, billiard room, etc., newly papered and painted throughout. Large airy rooms. Every modern convenience. Possession at once. No furniture. Price exceedingly low for a prompt applicant. Apply to

JOHN W. DICKEY, Augusta, Ga.

jan12—2m

BUTTER

Consumers wishing to obtain

A High Grade

Perfect article, can have their wants supplied by using our celebrated

"H. H." JERSEY.

Three shipments per week. Regular customers served in any part of the city.

The C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.

—Dealers in—

RELIABLE FOOD PRODUCTS,

390-392 Peachtree St.

jan28-1m

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall St. and 7 Mitchell St. Branch Store 201 Peters St.

In addition to his large and varied stock he is now receiving and has on hand his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard head and blue grass seeds, German millet, eastern raised Irish potatoes, onion sets and all kinds of garden seeds that are usually planted in this section of the country, both in bulk and in packages, all fresh and true to name. The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers and porter, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety store in each place. Call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable prices. Stocks too numerous to mention here. Terms cash.

OPEN 'TILL MAY

HOTEL CORDOVA,

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

One of the group of Spanish-Moresque palaces (Ponce de Leon, Alcazar, Cordova). American plan. Rate—$3, $3.50, $4 per day.

C. R. KNOTT, Manager.

Hotel Ponce deLeon opens Jan. 10, 1894.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

REAL ESTATE,

14 Wall Street,

Kimball House.

I HAVE FOR RENT A STORE ON

On Whitehall St.

NEAR CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

A SPLENDID STAND FOR RETAIL BUSINESS OF ANY KIND. CALL AND EXAMINE IT.

G. W. ADAIR.

EDUCATIONAL.

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Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Classes held morning, afternoon and night. All branches of art taught.

The One Dollar a Month Night Class.

All kinds of drawing.

Every night from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Address The Grand, (7th floor), Peachtree street.

LESSONS in china and oil painting. WEDDING PRESENTS on hand and done to order. Art materials at bottom prices. WM. LYCETT, 83 1-2 Whitehall, St.

The Berlitz School of Languages,

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FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH

Taught by native teachers. Trial lessons free.

B. COLLONGE, E. WELLHOFF, } Directors.

Southern Shorthand AND Business University,

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Miss Peebles and Miss Thomson's

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST., NEW YORK.

Special Students Admitted.

dec 21—2m e o d

Canopy and Crash Out, fit for Weddings, Parties etc., to rent. W. W. Swanson, 9N. Broad street.

jan26 2w eod soc. page

Petition for Charter of Cotton States and International Exposition Company.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—To the Superior Court of Said County: The petition of S. M. Inman, W. D. Grant, R. D. Spalding, Charles A. Collier, R. B. Bullock, S. F. Woodson, Clark Howell, J. G. Oglesby, W. A. Hemphill, H. H. Cabaniss, Anton Kontz, R. J. Lowry, J. W. English, E. P. Chamberlin, M. F. Amorous, Joseph Hirsch, J. R. Wylie, E. C. Peters, C. E. Harman, John A. Fitten, Forrest Adair, Phil H. Harralson, B. F. Walker, W. G. Raoul, H. T. Inman, Frank P. Rice, Joseph Thompson, Julius Dreyfus, Grant Wilkins, John B. Goodwin, J. T. Glenn and H. E. W. Palmer, all of said county and state, for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns, shows as folows:

1. That they desire to be incorporated for the period of twenty years, and made a body corporate and politic, under the laws of said state, under the corporate name of

COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION COMPANY,

and by that name to have the right to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, to make by-laws, binding on its own members, not inconsistent with the laws of this state and of the United States, and to alter same at pleasure; to receive donations, to purchase, lease, hold and convey property of every description, to borrow money, issue bonds and to secure payment of same by mortgage or otherwise upon all of its income and property; and generally to have and exercise all of the powers incident to corporations and to do any and all things which may be deemed necessary or convenient to fully carry into effect and accomplish the object of said company.

2. That the amount of capital stock to be employed by said company shall be $200,000, divided into shares of the par value of $100 each, with the right to increase the same, from time to time, to any amount not exceeding $5,000,000, said capital stock to be paid in by the subscribers thereto, in such manner and at such times and places as the directors of said company, when chosen, may direct.

3. That the general office and place of business of said company shall be in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, said state, with the right to establish such branch offices within and without the limits of this state as may be deemed necessary or desirable.

4. That the object of said corporation and the particular business proposed to be carried on will be to hold in or near the city of Atlanta, in said county and state, an exposition, at such time as may be determined, of the products and resources of the cotton states and other states of the United States and of all other countries, and of the appliances, machinery, inventions and devices used in the cultivation, preparation, manufacture and use of such products and resources, together with exhibitions of works of art and inventions of all persons who may exhibit the same under such rules and regulations as may be determined; that said corporation will make such charges for admission to said exposition and for exhibits and for the use of power, space and other privileges, and collect the same as may be deemed necessary and proper.

5. That the personal liability of each stockholder shall be limited to the amount of his unpaid subscription to the capital stock.

Wherefore, petitioners pray that when this petition shall have been duly recorded and published as required by law, that then the court will pass an order declaring said petition duly granted with all the powers hereinbefore mentioned. And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

January 5, 1894.

PALMER & READ, Attorneys for Petitioners.

Filed in office January 5, 1894.

G. H. TANNER, Clerk.

Georgia, Fulton County.—The foregoing is a correct copy of original application for charter of Cotton States and International Exposition Company, as appears of file in this office.

Witness my hand and seal of office, January 5, 1894. G. H. TANNER, Clerk Superiour Court.

jan6-5t-sat

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect Jan. 11, 1894

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 82. Daily.		No. 51. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 10 pm	1 35 pm	.....	.....
Ar Newnan	5 45 pm	3 06 pm	.....	5 35 am
Ar LaGrange	6 35 pm	4 17 pm	.....	6 00 am
Ar W Point	6 52 pm	4 50 pm	.....	8 09 am
Ar Opelika	7 35 pm	5 35 pm	.....	8 19 am
Ar Columbus	.....	.....	.....	9 02 am
Ar Montgomery	9 30 pm	8 00 pm	.....	10 15 a m
Ar Pensacola	5 35 am	.....	.....	11 05 am
Ar Mobile	8 05 a m	.....	.....	5 20 pm
Ar N Orleans	7 35 a m	.....	Sun. only	10 25 p m
Ar Augusta Fox	10 40 p m	.....	.....	.....
Lv Atlanta	.....	1 30 p m	4 10 pm	4 10pm
Ar Selma	.....	10 15 pm	10 10 am	11 15 a m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 81. Daily.	No. 51. Daily.		No. 61. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	11 00 am	750 pm	.....	.....
Lv Mobile	3 35pm	12 10	.....	.....
Lv Pensacola	1 55 p	1 30pm	.....	.....
Ar Montgomery	8 45pm	6 10am	.....	7 10 am
Lv Selma	4 00 pm	.....	.....	.....
Lv Montgomery	1. 15 pm	6 20 am	.....	10 00 am
Lv Columbus	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Opelika	.....	8 05 am	.....	.....
Ar West Point	2 45 am	8 12 am	.....	11 15 pm
Ar LaGrange	3 29 am	8 55 am	.....	1 29 pm
Ar Newnan	4 3 a m	9 15 am	.....	1 54 pm
Ar Atlanta	6 15 am	10 40 am	.....	3 05 pm
				4 40 pm

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and dining car to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Texas, Mexico and California points on sale by this line.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass Agt. 12 Kimball House.

REAL ESTATE SALES

UNION SQUARE

THE Superb Location

and the rich and profuse endowments bestowed by nature makes Union Square the most attractive suburb of Atlanta. With beautiful avenues, lovely parks and large well-shaded lots, within a few minutes' of the center of the city by the electric cars, what more can the suburban home-seekers ask? If you have not seen the property, don't fail to do so at once. Now is the time to buy preparatory to building in the spring. Call at our office for full information.

Union Square Land Co.

40 Marietta Street.

ANSLEY BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loans.

$2,500—Beautiful 100-foot front Inman Park lot. Inman Park property is selling now.

$11,000—Property centrally located, well improved; renting now for $100 per month—over 10 per cent.

$25,000—Beautiful Peachtree home; near in.

$8,000 buys cheapest piece of central property in city; must be cash; 1½ blocks from carshed.

$800—New 3-room house and lot; $100 cash, balance easy.

$6,000—385 acres of land and water power 750-horse, 18 miles from Atlanta. What a place for a cotton factory! And how cheap!

DECATUR LOTS—$500, ¾-acre lot; $1,000, ½-acre lot fronting Ga. R. R., near institute; also improved property well located and cheap.

FARMS—5 to 1,000 acres near Atlanta cheap. Office, 12 E. Alabama St. Telephone, 363.

W. M. SCOTT & CO.

Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

40 acres three miles beyond Buckhead, all in timber; $600 buys it; well worth $1,200; one-half cash, balance 12 months; non-resident owner. This is a pick-up. W. M. Scott & Co.

Marietta, Ga.—We have a 30-acre farm three-fourths of a mile from depot, just beyond national cemetery, beautiful location, surrounded by choice homes; good 8-room dwelling, etc. Will exchange for city property. $2,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

West End—We have a large block of high and level property, subdivided into very large lots—76x250, and 85x264, with a fifteen-foot alley in the rear. These lots lie beautifully. Some of them inside city limits, the others being just over the line. Gas and water near at hand. Electric cars within one block and a new line to be built through the property during the year. Several nice homes are now being built on this property and at the prices asked it is the cheapest property today on the market. To approved purchasers we will sell these lots on remarkably easy terms, viz: price $500 to $750 each, $50 cash, balance monthly, with this proviso, the lots must not be subdivided within a specified term of years. W. M. Scott & Co.

Isaac Liebman,

Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agent,

28 PEACHTREE STREET.

$9,000 buys 192 feet front on E. T., V. & G. R. R.; also street and alley; fronts this side of the three-quarter mile circle. Reasonable terms.

$32,500 buys store 35½ feet front and over 130 feet average depth, in the very heart of city. Owner was offered $40,000 for this two years ago, but can make use of some money now and hence this very low figure:

$3,500 buys nice 6-room house and lot on Brotherton street, near Forsyth st.; $2,250 cash; balance October 31, 1895, without interest.

$8,000 buys 12-room house, lot 54x140 to alley, on Washington st.; one-third cash, balance easy.

$4,200 buys 114x138 on Auburn ave., near Mr. Glenn's residence.

$750 buys beautiful lot 44x125 to alley, on Linden ave., near Fort st.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree st.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney. J. A. Reynolds. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE, BECK & CO.,

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

CENTRAL 2-story, 10-r. residence, barn and stables, lot 115x265 feet, to exchange for smaller house and lot on or near Whitehall or Boulevard or Jackson st.

PULLIAM ST., 4-r. cottage, neat and new, for $1,650; will exchange for small farm.

PEACHTREE VACANT LOT 100x200 feet; a corner on car line, at $11,000.

WEST END LOT 100x250 feet, which cost the owner $4,000, and he will now sell for $3,000, if taken quickly.

SYLVAN AVE., 3-r. cottage, lot 50x120 feet, $1,200; it is near Capitol ave.

JACKSON ST., vacant lot 50x150 feet to alley, near Highland ave., at a great bargain, $2,500.

HIGHLAND AVE., lot 110 feet through to Adams street, $6,000.

$200 EACH for a number of desirable lots at Decatur, Ga., 50x150 feet each to 15-foot alley; lie well and covered with trees; right at Ga. R. R., dummy and electric lines and Agnes Scott institute; easy terms.

$1,200 for neat 3-room cottage on Davis street, on lot 66x100 feet to 10-foot alley; good neighborhood; only one block from two car lines; liberal terms.

ORMEWOOD PARK lots to suit everybody; just outside city limits beyond Grant park; lots high, large, level and shady; splendid neighbors, delightful surroundings; valuable improvements going up on all side. Special inducements to those who build attractive homes. The best property for the money in the market today; examine and be convinced.

$4,000 FOR beautiful corner lot 50x195 to alley, on Piedmont ave.; high, level and shady; best of surroundings; all city improvements in front of it; electric car line in front; liberal terms.

$450 ON easy payments for high and level lot 70x156 feet; on car line and first-class neighborhood, just outside city limits; valuable improvements all around it.

$60 A FRONT FOOT for beautiful North avenue lots facing Peters park and the pretty homes recently built there; easy terms.

PEACHTREE HOMES and vacant lots in great variety. Will be pleased to furnish full list on application.

GOODE, BECK & CO., Cor. Peachtree and Marietta sts.

CALHOUN & McGRATH,

Room 204 Equitable Building—Real Estate—Loans Negotiated.

Best home in the city, north side, $30,000.

Lot 56x100, 1 2-r. h. and 1 2-r. h. on it, rents 15 per cent of its value; near in, $900.

12-room house, new, Forest avenue; all modern conveniences; very easy terms, $7,000.

Houses and lots on Peachtree, West Peachtree, Piedmont avenue, Ponce de Leon circle, West End and all parts of the city.

Piedmont Heights Land Company stock for sale cheap.

Good lots near car line in West End for $16 to $40 per front foot. Easy terms.

Also 7-r. h., new, 62x128, West End, between two car lines; easy terms, $3,500.

Suburban property of all kinds.

feb1 1y



Time Waits for No Man.

He is a fast traveler. You can keep pace with Time, but you cannot get ahead of him. Our Watches never get ahead of Time, because they are absolutely accurate and reliable. You will never make any mistake in Time if you purchase one of our watches, and will not want Time to wait for you, because you will always be up with him. There is a time for everything, even though the hours ny, and this week is an exceedingly good time to select a Time-piece from our stock, when our Watches are GOING and Prices are RUN DOWN.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall Street.

"highland"

and

"blakemore"

fine old whiskeys—bottled at the distilleries—something exceptionally good—in full quart bottles—no room to kick on these whiskeys—come on now—the trade supplied by

bluthenthal & bickart,

"b. & b.,"

wholesale whiskies, etc.,

phone 378—marietta and forsyth sts.

"canadian club."
"old oscar pepper" (o. o. p.)
"four aces" whiskey.

Miss Maria PARLOA'S
COOK BOOK

containing 100 recipes which she has lately written for the LIEBIG COMPANY.

SENT FREE

on application to Dauchy & Co., 27 Park Place, New York. Drop a postal for it and always buy

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF

Children cry for
Cheney's Expectorant



A. K. HAWKES, Optician,

14 Whitehall Street.

Established Twenty-three Years.
Inventor and sole proprietor of all the Hawkes patents, gold, silver, steel, aluminum, nickel, shell frames, and lenses of every conceivable kind ground to order. Every pair warranted.

Jacobs' Pharmacy is open for business.

Before Buying a Vehicle
SEE
JAMES E HICKEY,
FINE DISPLAY OF
BROUGHAMS,
VICTORIAS,
EXTENSION TOPS,
SURRIES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS
and HARNESS of every Description;
Also FARM WAGONS and DRAYS,
HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS,
FUR and PLUSH ROBES.
No. 27 West Alabama Street.

Diamonds,
Watches.

Fine Goods at Lowest Possible Prices.

A. L. DELKIN CO.,
No. 69 Whitehall Street.

The Leland,
29-31 HOUSTON STREET.
MRS. L. C. DUNN.
Central Location.
Three Minutes' Walk from Depot
ATLANTA, GA.

The Direct World's Fair Line.

MONON ROUTE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant through cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and compartment cars.

FRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.

AT A BANQUET.

Mr. Wolff Spent His Last Night in Lynchburg, Va.

HE GOES BACK TODAY A PRISONER

A Traveling Man Receives Two Blows at the Same Time—Wanted in Lynchburg for Forgery.

A portly and prosperous appearing traveling man who reached Atlanta night before last and registered at the Aragon hotel was arrested at the postoffice when he called for his mail yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

Detective Ivy made the arrest and the unfortunate prisoner was V. S. Wolff, of Philadelphia, the southern representative of several northern firms, among them a large cigar firm of Lancaster, Pa., and the Columbia Chemical Company, of Washington, D. C. He was arrested on a telegram from Chief of Police Irwin, of Lynchburg, Va., on a charge of forgery.

Mr. Wolff seems to have run across considerable trouble in Atlanta, but according to his story of it it is all due to a misunderstanding of the facts. He says he is a commissioned traveler and that the trouble with his firm arose over an order sold in Raleigh, N. C., and another sold to a Lynchburg firm. The orders seem to have been sold subject to approval on consignment and the house did not like the style of the transaction.

His last night in Lynchburg was marked by a banquet given by the Masonic fraternity and he was an honored guest. The next morning he needed funds and drew on his firm for $100. He was identified by Passenger Agent Horton, of the Richmond and Danville road. As Mr. Horton identified him at the bank he is held responsible for the draft, which was refused by the firm.

The firm's reason for refusal was the fact that the orders at Raleigh and Lynchburg were not to its liking and if they were not accepted it did not owe Mr. Wolff the sum drawn. The draft was returned and when Mr. Wolff went to the postoffice yesterday morning he found a letter awaiting him from his firm saying that unless he could offer a satisfactory explanation of what he had done he need not work for the firm in question any longer.

He was trying to digest the contents of this startling letter when Detective Ivy, who had been watching him, placed him under arrest. He knew at once the cause of his arrest and told the detective the facts in the case.

Wolff was not locked up, but a special officer was detailed to guard him. He did not appear greatly concerned over his arrest and declared that it would be fixed within an hour after he reached Lynchburg.

"Mr. Horton wants his $100, and I don't blame him," said he, "and I am determined he shall have it. It is not a case of forgery, as I had a perfect right to draw on the firm in consideration of the orders I had sent in. I attended a banquet in Lynchburg the night before I left at the invitation of one of the gentlemen to whom I sold a bill of goods. My firm's letters and telegrams have been in the friendliest tone until this letter received today. It really amounts to nothing and I will be able to square it."

Wolff is a good looking man of forty-five. He is well preserved and is stylish looking in appearance. He will be carried to Lynchburg this morning. An officer from Lynchburg left that city yesterday and will reach Atlanta at 5 o'clock this morning. Returning the officer will leave at 8 o'clock this morning.

Young Men's Saturday Night Club.

The Young Men's Saturday Night Club announces with great pleasure the fact that they have secured Dr. R. E. Henman to address them tonight, February 3d, at 8 o'clock, in the Church of Our Father, No. 14 Church street, on the subject of "Faces and Facial Expression." Dr. Henman is a fluent speaker and will, no doubt, handle his subject with grace and dignity. The club showed much tact in securing the services of such a lecturer as Dr. Henman, and a cordial and earnest invitation is extended to each and all to hear this lecture.

In addition to Mr. Henman's talk, the tariff question will be discussed by the members of the club, in the following resolution:

Resolved, "That the United States should adopt a tariff for revenue only."

Mr. Hamilton Douglas will champion the cause of the affirmative, ably assisted by Mr. E. P. Wood and Mr. W. A. Mathews. The negative will be upheld by Mr. C. J. Hayden, Mr. J. W. Austin and Mr. John Y. Dixon.

As staple as sugar, and equally if not more useful is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

IN PORT TAMPA.—Mr. A. L. Cuesta, so long in the cigar manufacturing business in Atlanta, has associated with him Mr. A. Blair Ballard, of Atlanta, under the firm name of Cuesta, Ballard & Co., and the firm is now operating one of the largest cigar manufacturies in Florida, being located in Port Tampa City in a splendid three-story brick factory. Mr. Cuesta says that by the fall he will be working 200 men. He still retains his Atlanta connection, though his headquarters will be in Port Tampa City. His friends in Atlanta will be delighted to learn of his success.

Telling the Truth.

It's common saying that newspapers lie, but when an editor writes a thing and puts his name to it you may be sure he is telling the truth. Read this: "We have never before said one word in favor of any patent medicine advertisement in our columns, but having given Simmons Liver Regulator a fair trial, we do not hesitate to say, that for dyspepsia and general debility it cannot be excelled."—Fred M. Childs, editor News, Kenton, Ohio.

The most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite is Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At your druggists.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Dr. W. J. Tucker has removed to 161½ North Broad street. Diseases of the rectum and genito-urinary organs.

feb2-2wks

JACOBS' PHARMACY.

It Is Now Opened for Business.

We take pleasure in stating that the doors of Jacobs' Pharmacy were opened for business last evening, the insurance losses having been adjusted. Call there for what you want. As usual "everything will be retailed at wholesale prices." An immense stock is now being laid in with more to follow. And from this date their motto will be "upward and onward."

We are finishing up some handsome offices on the first and second stories above the bridge in our new building, single or en suite, which are for rent. For insurance men will make special offer and give idea of business. Call and see them.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,

Paint and varnish makers. Dealers in brushes and window glass on Forsyth street bridge.

Grand opening at C. P. Johnson's new saloon, corner Broad and Hunter streets, Saturday. Turkey, roast beef, etc., served free. All are welcome.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Jacobs' Pharmacy is open for business.

WORLD'S ALMANAC
—AND—
ENCYCLOPÆDIA
For 1894.

just received, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents. G. T. Osborn, receiver for John M. Miller, 39 Marietta street.

Chaney's Expectorant
Will cure your cough



Now and Then.

Now and then I fall to dreaming
Of the good old days again;
But the times somehow are seeming
Better *now* than they were *then*.

Daughter tells me, **Gold Dust Powder**
Cleans and washes with such ease,
That it lightens household labor, making restful times like these.

Every day her praise grows louder; Even I admit at last,
That the

Gold Dust Washing Powder

Has improved upon the past.

What the steam car is to the traveler, and the mowing machine is to the farmer, GOLD DUST is to the housekeeper—a modern means of saving time, strength and money. Sold everywhere.

Made only by **N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago,**
St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal.

We Are
Preparing for Spring.

ONE PRICE

PLAIN FIGURES.

Winter Clothing. It moves; not by mysserious spirits, but by material hands, inspired by immaterial prices—in fact the prices are of very little account in transaction. All that's needed is to see the Suit or Overcoat and get fitted. The movement will continue under the impulse of prices decisively reduced. Nothing the matter with them. We have no life-long friendships with Clothing. DOWN, OUT—QUICK! Never mind cost—making room for incoming spring stocks—away go goods and you're the gainer.

Eads-Neel Co

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HARD TIMES!

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!

Owing to the scarcity of money and hard times generally, we will, on February 1st, 1894, mark down our entire stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, including Family Wines and Liquors, 25 per cent, and offer the following scale of prices

FOR SPOT CASH

SUGARS.

20 Lbs. granulated sugar for	$1 00
22 " Ex. C. sugar for	1 00
15 " Cutloaf sugar for	1 00
15 " XXXX pulverized sugar	1 00

COFFEE, Roasted.

4 Lbs. genuine Rio coffee	$1 00
4 " Arbuckle's coffee	1 00
3 " Mocha and Java coffee	1 00
Chase & Sanborn's 2-pound tins	75
4½ Lbs. A. No. 1 Rio, green	1 00
3¼ " old Government Java, green	1 00
3¼ " Mocha, green	1 00

MEATS.

12 Lbs. Side Bacon	$1 00
8 " Ice-cured Bacon	1 00
Ferris & Co.'s breakfast bacon 16c pound.	
Ferris & Co.'s pig hams 17c pound.	
12 lbs. compound lard	$1 00
9 " pure leaf lard	1 00
13 cans tomatoes	1 00
7 packages Hecker's oat meal	1 00
6 packages Hecker's buck wheat	1 00
20 lbs. laundry starch	1 00
20 " loose buck wheat	1 00
27½ " loose Graham flour	1 00
6 cans Eagle Brand milk	1 00
13 cans Dime Brand milk	1 00
17 lbs. best head rice	1 00
20 " good head rice	1 00
7 bars Glory or other soap	25

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

California Fruits—Sutter's goods, the finest packed in the world; and we have the largest stock in the city, at the following cut prices:

Sutter's Brands.

	Per Can	Per Doz.
Peaches, white and red cherries, grapes, apricots, egg plumbs, green gages and pears	$0 40	$4 50
Seal Brand California Fruits	25	2 75
Same kind as Sutter's.		
T. W. Co. Stewed Tomatoes, No. 3	$0 17½	$1 90

	Per Can.	Per Doz.
T. W. Co. Okra and Tomatoes	17½	1 40
T. W. Co. E. S. Peas	17½	1 96
T. W. Co. Succotash	17½	1 96
T. W. Co. Lima Beans	15	1 60
T. W. Co. Stringless Beans	15	1 60
T. W. Co. Okra Beans	15	1 55
T. W. Co. Strawberries	35	3 75
Choice Boston Squash	15	1 50
Golden Pumpkin	15	1 50
Boston Baked Beans	20	2 25
Boston Brown Bread	20	2 25
Johnson's Canned Pineapple, grated or sliced	30	3 10
Royalton Canned Pineapple, grated or sliced	20	2 25
Anderson's Cranberry Sauce	25	2 75
	Per Dozen.	
French Peas	$2 80	$3 50 $4 00
French Mushrooms	3 10	3 50 4 00

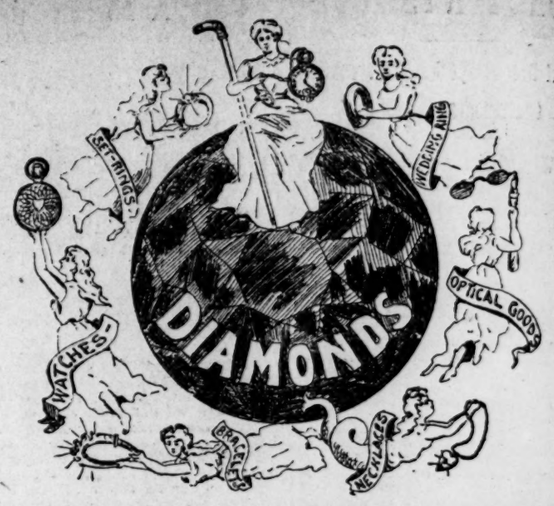
BAKING POWDERS.

	Per Lb.	Per Doz.
Royal Baking Powder	$0 45	$5 00
Cleveland Baking Powder	45	5 00
Dixie Baking Powder	45	5 00
Horsford's Preparation Powders, large packages	16 2-3	1 90
	Per Gal.	
Fine Evaporated Georgia Syrup	$0 50	
Best New Orleans Syrups	55	
Good New Orleans Syrups	45	
Pure Apple Vinegar	30	
Pure White Wine Vinegar	30	
Pure Malt Vinegar	50	
Bulk Pickles, per quart 20, 22½ and	25c	
Onions, per quart	5c	
	Per Peck	
Best Irish Potatoes	$0 25	
Yellow Yam Sweet Potatoes	20	
Ruta Baga Turnips	20	
Bolted Meal	15	
Macaroni, per package	10	
50 lbs. Best Patent Flour	1 20	
25 lbs. Best Patent Flour	60	
Head Light Oil, per gallon	10	

The Above Prices Are for Spot Cash.

In addition to the above goods, we carry the finest line of Fancy Groceries and Imported Delicacies and all kinds of German goods, including a full line of Family Wines and Liquors in the city, all of which will be sold at a deduction of 25 per cent on former prices. Give us a call and be convinced.

FAIN & HOUSTON,
18 North Forsyth St., on the Bridge.
OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.



MAIER & BERKELE.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO.,
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Means Street W. and A. R.
ATLANTA, GA.,

ELEVATORS
MAKERS OF PASSENGER & FREIGHT



LAST CALL!

We still have a few big bargains left in *New and Second-hand Bicycles*, 93 Model, which we wish to sell before we move. Prices recenty reduced"

Send for new price list.

LOWRY HARDWARE CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Look Out!

For bargains in all grades Chamber, Parlor and Office furniture during the coming week.

25 Beautiful Silk Tapestry Parlor Suits and fancy pieces.

Just opened—The cheapest and handsomest Upholstery work in the South—$100, $150, $200, $250 and $300 Parlor, Chamber and Dressing-room Suits can be bought for

Fifty Cents on the Dollar of Factory Cost!

Oak Suits $13.50, $15 and $20, worth double the price.

500 Spring Beds and Mattresses.

1,000 Odd Chairs at your own price!

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

COAL $1.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

PHONE No. 203. SCIPLE SONS.

BUY
ANTHRACITE,
MONTEVALLO,
JELLICO,
SPLINT,

COAL.

FROM

R. O. CAMPBELL,

Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T., Va., and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 394.
Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree ..... Telephone 1025.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



Corrugated, V Crimped and Standing Seam Roofing.

Mill, Railroad, Machine Shop
—AND—
Mining Supplies.
Metal and Woodworking
MACHINERY.

The Brown & King Supply Company.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc.



Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.

47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.